18e(4) 1956

HAITI PARTY FIGHT ON DAM COST SEEN

Times

First Economic Gains From Big Project Won't Appear Till After Election

N.Y. Times 1-9-56

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

PELIGRE, Haiti, Jan. 8—Concrete, nearly three-quarter-million tons of it, appears to be molding Haiti's immediate economic and political future.

F.T.-C

The Administration of President Paul E. Magloire is pegging its record on the Artibonite Valley Project, a miniature Tennessee Valley Authority encompassing an enormous program of irrigation, conservation and potential hydroelectric power.

New York

The project, for which more than $21,000,000 has been spent and on which an additional $6,000,000 will be spent before completion, is Haiti's greatest public works venture. It is politically important in that its full cost will not be learned until the next Presidential election in January, 1957, whereas its first economic returns will not be felt until many months after.

The Artibonite project consists of a dam here at Peligre with a reservoir area of 77,500 acres; an irrigation area of 85,000 acres in the potentially rich Artibonite Valley. A future power capacity of 38,000 kilowatts; about 129 miles of road and 430 miles of canals and drains.

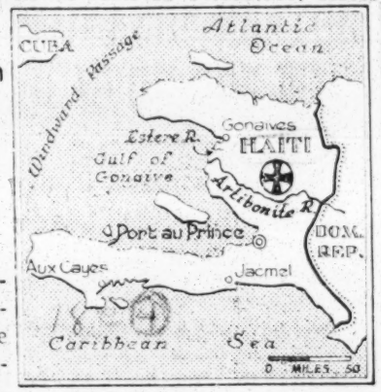
Completion Set in 1957

The dam will be one of the largest in Latin America. It will be 231 feet high and 1,073 feet long. The entire project is being constructed by Brown & Root, Inc., of Houston, Tex. It is scheduled for completion in the autumn of 1957. The builders' profit is based on a specific percentage of the cost.

While it will undoubtedly solve many of Haiti's economic problems eventually, the project could embarrass the Magloire Administration.

The Administration originally asked the Legislature for permission to borrow $14,000,000 from the Export-Import Bank. Under the arrangement Haiti is supposed to furnish in cash up to 20 per cent of the loan value. This request was granted and the loan agreement signed in July, 1949.

In 1954, the Administration asked authorization of an additional loan of $7,000,000. After haggling this request was also granted but on the assurance that it would be the final request for a loan authorization.



The New York Times Jan. 9, 1956

FOR HAITI'S FUTURE: The Artibonite Valley Project (cross) is a miniature of the Tennessee Valley area.

Recently it was estimated that $6,000,000 additional would be required. Since the Legislature was not in session an emergency loan of $2,000,000 was advanced by the United States until the Legislature could authorize an assured loan from the Export-Import Bank.

Campaigning Under Way

This is a delicate year politically. Prospective candidates for the Presidency are already campaigning. It is virtually certain that the anti-Magloire faction in the Legislature will create a storm over the mounting cost of Artibonite.

In addition, the Administration is facing a vexatious problem in removing several hundred families from the reservoir area on completion of the dam.

The fiscal year that ended Sept. 30, 1955, was probably Haiti's worst from an economic standpoint. Her total expenditures were the equivalent of $37,800,000, against revenues of $27,400,000.

The greatest contributory factor toward the bad fiscal year was the October, 1954, Hurricane Hazel. The coffee crop, which annually amounts to about 70 per cent of export revenue, was 40 per cent destroyed.

Magloire will not run for re-election

Herald Tribune 4-5

Dateline May 1956

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI — With a year to go before the national election and an abnormal degree of political heat developing, President Paul E. Magloire last week reaffirmed that he would not seek to succeed himself in January, 1957.

In recent months pressures have been growing to influence the President to have the constitution amended so that he could serve another term.

But Mr. Magloire has announced that his role in the coming presidential campaign will be that of a "good citizen." "I only hope that the man who succeeds me will be able to do more for my people than I have done," he said.

N.Y. 4-24-56

MR. MAGLOIRE NOTED that under the Haitian political system he could not campaign actively for any group or candidate. His role in this respect, he said, is to "see that everything goes off in perfect order."

There are no political parties in Haiti and campaigns here are simplified to the "outs" versus the "ins."

Because of Mr. Magloire's popularity, observers believe he can name his successor.

The President took office in December, 1950 for a six-year term. By the time his term expires in May, 1957, he will have served five months extra.

Candidates within and without the administration are edging toward more advantageous positions. Mr. Magloire's opponents are making political hay of the fact that the country incurred a $10,000,000 deficit in the fiscal year ended last Sept. 30.

* * *

THE PRESIDENT ACKNOWLEDGES that the deficit was a large one considering that the budget for the year was slightly more than $25,000 000.

He attributes most of the deficit to economic losses following Hurricane Hazel in October, 1954. The hurricane destroyed about 40 per cent of the coffee crop, which accounted for about 70 per cent of the nation's revenues.

PAUL E. MAGLOIRE

HAITI SEEKS A CLUE TO MAGLOIRE AIMS

Times 4-9-56

President Tours in the South Amid Speculation Whether He Will Seek Re-election

N.Y. 4-6-56

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti April 5—Considerable political importance is being attached to a visit today by President Paul E. Magloire to Aux Cayes in the south of Haiti.

New York

The area is the stronghold of Senator Louis Dejoie, who thus far is the only announced candidate to succeed Colonel Magloire in Presidential elections in April, 1957.

N. Y.

There has been growing discontent in the Department of the South, of which Aux Cayes is the capital, over what is felt to be the administration's neglect of the area.

The consensus here is that the President's visit is concerned primarily with this latter phase and not so much with Senator Dejoie's candidacy. The Senator, who is on friendly terms with the President, said today that Colonel Magloire had invited him to accompany the Presidential tour.

Magloire Is Watched

Everything President Magloire does between now and next April will be considered to have political significance. In this visit, as in all future Presidential actions, he will be watched and listened to most attentively for some sign or word to indicate whether he will attempt to succeed himself or, if not, whom he will favor as his successor.

The President has declared repeatedly he will not under any circumstances attempt to remain in power after his term expires May 15, 1957. However, there are many who question these assertions. They feel the President is sincere in making them but they question whether he can withstand the rapidly growing pressure.

These doubts arise principally from two sources: the fact that the newspaper Le National is intensifying its four-month campaign for Colonel Magloire to abrogate the Constitution so that he may succeed himself, and the fact that increasing numbers of popular demonstrations favoring a second term for the President are taking place throughout the country.

The President has a financial interest in Le National. However, he has said that he has studiously avoided interference in the paper's editorial affairs.

Many observers believe the demonstrations for Colonel Magloire have been inspired mainly by national and provincial political leaders whose public futures are tied directly to that of the President.

Senator Dejoie, 60-year-old agronomist and industrialist, is carrying on an active campaign, especially in the provinces. He is well known among farm owners and workers in all provinces.

The Senator declared in an interview that he was certain the would get "90 per cent of the vote provided there is a free election." He said he was actively seeking President Magloire's support, but indicated his confidence in victory whether or not this support was forthcoming.

Political observers here in the capital decline to assess Senator Dejoie's potential this early. Despite the fact that he was elected Senator twice from the Department of the South, he boasts of not being a politician.

People You Should Know

Courier Sat. 3-24-56

Herman Desir

HAITI occupies the Western third of the Island of Hispaniola, which is the second largest of the Greater Antilles. Its population is estimated at under three and a quarter million—certainly very small, as independent nations go. It ranks high in human potentialities, as a good neighbor and democratic bastion.

In recent years, drawn by the U. N. and for other reasons, many distinguished sons of Haiti have made the trip to the States. and, of course, some Haitians have chosen to make their homes here. One particular Haitian, Herman Desir, who has been here in his Government's service for over a decade, has worked magnificently, though quietly and unsung. Perhaps too much unsung for some of his American friends, who know of the enormous amount of goodwill he has almost singlehandedly engendered, especially in the New York community.

Technically, he is chief of the Haitian Tourist Bureau, located in the catacombs of New York's Rockefeller Plaza. The bureau does the important work of keeping the tourist dollars flowing—tourism being an important Haitian industry with still unrealized possibilities. It is for precisely this reason that the great reservoir of goodwill produced by the pleasant, courtly-mannered Desir is of such great importance to his country's welfare.

From the beginning, he rapidly made many warm friendships, was a favorite among local hostesses—and no amount of Haitian internal bickering, petty jealousies and pressures within the local Haitian community seemed to cause him to lose his smiling good nature and outward calm. His American friends raged when seemingly new Haitians were introduced on the scene and he was by-passed when it came to promotions and degree of authority.

Mag. Sec. P. 6

Americans know that he has long been one of his country's most valuable assets—for over a decade he has been known as "Mr. Haiti" by U. S. citizens who are shy about wrestling with his French name.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Some of the Haitians sent to this country have been frankly disliked, and too often this has been due to what appears to be a disinclination to make friends. The Americans take these complaints to Herman, who, with consummate ability and loyalty, soothes ruffled tempers and sends the complainant on his way, and inclined to make that trip to Haiti after all. Nor has this always been an easy task, but, thanks to the long-time, consistent good job done by Desir, Haiti still has a warm spot in the hearts of many Americans.

The handsome, 55-year-old Desir is married. His wife is an Italian-American physician, and they have a quartet of beautiful children.

Incidentally, rendering service to Haiti has been a Desir tradition. His understandably proud boast is that the Independence Act of Haiti was signed in the living room of his great-great-grandmother, Genevieve Gaou-Guinou, who was the sister of Toussaint L'Ouverture. His grandfather had been King of the great Aradas tribe in Africa, who preferred freedom to life itself.

In preparing this article, we asked Herman for his ambition, greatest desire, or philosophy of life. We will try to quote him exactly: "I find my greatest fulfillment in making friends for me and my country, for I believe friendship to be the most important thing in life. My greatest desire is to build a better understanding between Haitians and Americans. My efforts to promote tourism are stimulated by my wish that Americans know more of Haiti and love it as I do. My eternal dream is to do more and more for my country and for the Haitian people.—**Marguerite Cartwright.**

HERMAN DESIR
. . . good neighbor

Haitian Ambassador Pleads For Greater World Unity

Advocate Baton Rouge, La. 6-2-56

BALTIMORE, May 28. — "We all have need of one another whatever our power," Haitian Ambassador Mauclair Zephirin warned last week as he pleaded for a new kind of solidarity among nations based on peace, friendship and understanding.

Key P. 1

M. Zephirin addressed an assembly at Morgan State College in the concluding program of a six-day symposium sponsored by the Humanites Division of the college on "The Arts In Haiti Today."

Praising the college for sponsoring the symposium, the Haitian diplomat declared that "now, more than ever, it is becoming evident that, to whatever group we belong, we cannot maintain an attitude of indifference to the fact of others and still remain blameless."

He said that the college through the symposium is gaining a "much larger than its enrollment" the lesson that "the realities of the modern economy, the staggering progress of science and the demands of an art of strategy that has had to revise its concepts, reveal the enemies of the world more than ever before and force us to reconsider the criteria of importance, the falseness of which two world catastrophes and several years of cold war have shown."

Advocate

"Bruised by the disasters that have accumulated from 1939 to 1945, still quivering from all the dangers it has only narrowly escaped since international society is finally embarking on a course of mutual respect, the primacy of law, and disinterested mutual assistance, which are the essential conditions for true friendship among peoples."

To illustrate his belief that nations are dependent upon one another, M. Zephirin demonstrated that "150 years ago the fate of the United States of America depended, for the space of an instant, on the decision to be taken by a Negro of Haiti, a former slave, who lived hundreds of miles from the nearest American coast."

HAITI DENIES TORTURE

James P. 21-C

Envoy to U. S. Rejects Report on Seized Journalists

Sat. 3-24-56

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1—The Haitian Ambassador to the United States denied today that any of the three journalists arrested recently in his country was being subjected to torture.

New York Times

Ambassador Mauclair Zephirin said the journalists were among those arrested in Port-au-Prince for "trying to overthrow the Government by violence."

He noted that a story in The New York Times this morning told of an unsigned message that indicated that the Government was seeking by torture to compel one of the newspapermen to admit complicity in a general strike.

"There is no evidence that anyone has been submitted to torture in my country," Ambassador Zephirin declared.

Nation-Wide Strike Deposes Magloire As Haiti Dictator

Times Thurs. 12-13-56

By The United Press.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 12—Gen. Paul E. Magloire resigned today as provisional chief of state. He acted under pressure from a nation-wide general strike protesting his assumption of dictatorial powers.

General Magloire turned over the power to Chief Supreme Court Justice Joseph Pierre Louis and prepared to go into exile abroad. The jurist was the next in line constitutionally, there being no vice president.

The resignation of General Magloire came after the third day of a general strike that paralyzed many normal activities. It was the first successful application of "passive resistance" against unconstitutional government in this Caribbean island republic.

General Magloire stepped down as President last Thursday when his six-year constitutional term ended, only to assume wider powers as Commander in Chief of the Army.

Lawyers Halted Cases

His action awakened general discontent among the populace and leading business men and a general strike was called.

Most stores and shops were closed, the Lawyers Association stopped taking cases to court and most unionized labor quit work.

In a desperate move, General Magloire appeared personally at the city's largest department store, accompanied by policemen armed with rifles and machine-guns, and told the proprietor to remain open.

Then he summoned thirty-two leading merchants, including some Americans to the palace last night and asked them to sign a pledge that the stores would reopen this morning. They signed but the stores remained closed.

Times

A Government communiqué had blamed "foreign companies" and "organs of the American Government" for the strike. The communiqué charged that the closing of foreign companies "constitutes a serious foreign intervention in the affairs of the country." It added a formal protest would be filed with the United States Government.

Herald Tribune 12-13-56 P. 25

Roy Tasco Davis, United States Ambassador to Haiti, postponed "by one or two days" his departure for Washington, originally scheduled for today.

This was taken as indication that important developments were impending here.

Washington, D. C. 4

Mr. Davis said he had received no protest to be transmitted to Washington and presumed that any such protest would be lodged through the Haitian Ambassador in Washington, Mauclair Zephirin.

Capital Outwardly Calm

This densely populated capital remained outwardly calm. Citizens and tourists strolled in the streets in the usual large numbers. Only a few soldiers were in evidence at certain key points.

Continuation of the general strike and a stern lecture from the Papal Nuncio, Msgr. Luigi Raimondi, appeared to have weakened General Magloire's reluctance to abandon dictatorial powers.

He was reported to have been impressed by assertions that his assumption of such powers was so unpopular that if he remained in office violence could break out.

The people generally expressed surprise at the effectiveness of the general strike as a substitute for the violence usually employed to oust and unpopular chief of state.

Is Expected to Go to U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UP)—Informed sources said General Magloire and his family intended to leave Haiti by plane, presumably for the United States. It was expected that they eventually would go to France.

Hurricane Among Causes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (AP)—A hurricane last year and an ambitious hydroelectric and irrigation project that cost much more than had been estimated, probably were among basic reasons for the downfall of the 49-year-old General Magloire.

The hurricane damaged seriously the country's economy. The public works project, originally scheduled to cost $4,000,000, was last reported closer to $40,000,000.

Shipping Situation Watched

One cargo ship in port at Port-au-Prince was being worked by longshoremen yesterday, according to word received here by shipping sources.

The situation in Haiti is being watched closely by The Royal Netherlands Steamship Company and the Panama Line. Both companies maintain regular services to Port-au-Prince and other Haitan ports. So far neither company is contemplating any changes in schedules and itineraries.

A spokesman for Royal Netherlands said the freighter Daphnis would leave here tomorrow for her regular run to Port-au-Prince and Cap Haitien.

18e(4) 1956 HAITI

Why Did Magloire Resign?

By LOUIS LAUTIER

PORT - AU - PRINCE, Haiti (NNPA)—Haitian politicians and foreign diplomats here appeared unable to understand what moved Gen. Paul E. Magloire to resign as Constitutional President of Haiti and then assume the reigns of government as the General of the Army.

His actions appear to be a contradiction. If he can maintain law and order and insure a free election as the military ruler of the country, it would seem that he could do likewise as the Constitutional President since he also held the title of General of the Army.

The announcement of the changeover from a constitutional to a military government was announced on radio Thursday during celebration of discovery of the Island of Hispanola, one-third of which is occupied by Haiti and the other two-thirds by the Dominican Republic. Christopher Columbus discovered the island in 1492.

Also being celebrated at the time was the sixth anniversary of General Magloire's becoming president.

* * *

PRESIDENT MAGLOIRE spoke from the Palace Army Headquarters. He sounded rather emotional as he announced his resignation.

The Chief of Army Staff Maj. Gen. Antoine Levelt, followed President Magloire on the radio. He said terrorists were operating throughout the republic and that he had designated General Magloire to take over leadership and "take exceptional measures" to restore order.

General Levelt said he had offered the Presidency to Supreme Court Chief Justice Joseph Nemours Pierre - Louis, but he turned it down. The offer was made in accordance with the Haitian constitution which provides that if a vacancy occurs in the office, the Chief Justice shall assume the duties until a president is elected.

President Magloire said he had called on the Chief Justice at 10 a.m., Thursday to turn over the reins of government to him.

"The Army," General Levelt said, "designated Gen. Paul Magloire to take over the leadership of the country and take exceptional measures until the country is returned to peace."

Chief Justice Pierre - Louis was said to have declined the job because of the gravity of the present time. General Levelt said the Chief Justice suggested that the Army take over since he was incapable of handling the situation.

* * *

GENERAL LEVELT also said that after a meeting of the general staff and commanders of military districts the Army had outlined the "grave situation" created by terrorists all over the country to the Supreme Court members. He said the judges asked the Army to assume direction of the country.

Immediately after Gen. Levelt went off the air, a censorship was clamped down. The Police Chief, Col. Marcaisse Prosper, one of President Magloire's right-hand men, ordered the cable companies to accept no messages on political matters.

The ban was lifted later in the evening and dispatches were permitted to be sent out of the country.

Despite the provision in the constitution calling for the Chief Justice to fill the vacancy until an election is held, if the president does not serve out his term, the tradition has been that a military junta, composed of three to five officers, is placed in control and they wait until order is reestablished and proclaim an election.

That type of election is what the Haitians call an official election—the voter can vote for only one candidate.

The one thing that appeared certain is that Magloire is still the ruler of the country because he was made, by act of the National Assembly about two years ago, commanding general of all the armed forces of Haiti. He is said to control the army.

* * *

ON DEC. 4 someone fired a time bomb in the market near the waterfront. A woman was badly hurt and a panic started. Someone yelled: "Couri! couri!" from the French word "courre," meaning run.

The same night a big reservoir was blown up in a suburb called Bolosse. Immediately, Colonel Prosper made a radio statement declaring that no more political meetings could be held in public and no more political talks made over the radio.

He also issued orders calling in all firearms, whether licensed or not. Private citizens are forbidden to have guns without licenses.

President Magloire assumed his title and duties as general of the army and it was reported that he slept that night in the Palace barracks where the palace guard is quartered.

* * *

THE PEOPLE were said to have been looking forward to free elections for a long time. President Magloire had said on many occasions that he would do everything possible to see that every candidate was given equal treatment and there would be free elections.

When the presidential campaign began and persons began announcing their candidacies about a year ago, some rather popular candidates announced.

The first one was Senator Louis Dejoie, prosperous businessman and planter. Apparently, he is a good man to work for. The Denjoie projects, it is said, have furnished a living for many people.

Haitian people began to swarm to Dejoie, mostly in the southern part of the island where he has centers to which coffee is brought for processing and exporting in bulk.

* * *

IN PORT-AU-PRINCE and the northern part of the island there is another extremely popular candidate, Dr. Duvallier, who is said to be the candidate of the American Embassy because he worked for the Point Four health mission. A spokesman for the embassy said this was "hooey" and the embassy had never heard of him before.

Dr. Duvallier was educated in the United States. He got his A.B. degree from Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn., and his A. M. from the University of Chicago. He drove a taxicab in Chicago at night while attending the university there.

One distinction is that Dejoie is a mulatto and Devallier is real dark, as is Magloire.

The color line divides the people into two groups and is a big factor in Haiti. This division has lasted since the days of the war for independence. The mulattoes supported the French, and the blacks followed Toussaint L'Ouverture.

As the presidential campaign grew hotter this year, President Magloire began to be the forgotten man in the palace.

In addition to Dejoie and Dr. Duvallier, two other candidates were announced. Then Magloire put up his man, Clement Jumelle, who had been in and out of the ministry on several different occasions.

He, too, is regarded as a very good man and a good administrator. He has had experience in business. But he does not have as much popular appeal as either Dejoie or Duvallier.

* * *

THE ELECTION of a president is due to be held April 30 and the inauguration to take place on May 6.

President Magloire was a member of the three-man junta that overthrew President Dumarsais Estime in 1949. He was named by the junta in 1950 to take over the powers of the presidency on Dec. 6, 1950.

But under the Haitian constitution, his term of office did not begin until May 6, 1951, and was not due to end until May 6, 1957. A special clause in the constitution supposedly extended his term until May 15, 1957.

The constitution also provides that he may not succeed himself.

General Magloire is believed to be trying to keep himself in the good graces of the United States Government, the American people, and American bankers.

* * *

NEUTRAL SOURCES say he has been an excellent president and has gotten more public works under way than any previous Haitian president.

He said the government was not concerned with the amount of the low, $24 per capita, public debt, but with proper administration of the facilities which had been built with money that had been borrowed.

These facilities — dams and roads—would increase the productivity of the country, if properly administered, and the debt then would be no worry.

One of the biggest weaknesses in Haiti's economy is the lack of a sufficient number of people with adequate training.

The Point Four program has 35 or 40 American technicians in Haiti, including the administrative staff.

The agriculture field party was closed out as a joint United States-Haitian technical group and made a purely Haitian group to conduct agricultural affairs, with a few Americans remaining as consultants.

Still being carried on are a public health field party and a rural education United States-Haitian cooperative project.

The trouble appears to be that a number of Haitians have gone to the United States, Cuba and Puerto Rico to acquire specialized knowledge and come back to teach other Haitians. When these people return they are dissatisfied back in Haiti or there is native resistance.

Haitian farmers have been digging furrows almost with their hands for 250 years and there is said to be terrific resistance to using a hoe or a rake or a plow.

The health mission has had more success because results are apparent almost immediately. For example, in the campaign against yaws, a tropic disease, the effects of treatment are seen almost immediately. With one shot of penicillin the victim feels better in a couple of days and in a week he is a new person.

The health mission also has accomplished a lot in the field of maternity welfare and the training of midwives.

* * *

IF TROUBLE breaks out in Haiti as a result of the political situation, it will most likely start in Port-au-Prince because the Haitian government is highly centralized and all lines would lead here.

But there easily could be trouble in many other places, chiefly in the south because there was trouble there last spring.

In May three were student demonstrations in Port - au-Prince. The polite fired on the students but none was killed, but many were thrown in jail. One woman was shot. She was passing out Dejoie circulars.

There also was trouble in Les Cayes and Jacmel. At that time, President Magloire, with the consent of Congress, imposed what amounted to limited martial law.

In addition to the presidency, there is a hot campaign for the Senate which is to be chosen next month.

PAUL E. MAGLOIRE
Stepped down, but retained power.

A Fallen Dictator

Gen. Paul E. Magloire

HAITI'S chief of state who resigned yesterday followed the "Emperor Jones" tradition: bright spangles in appearance, iron-fists in rule.

A man of monarchial tastes and regal maner, the huge-chested, six-foot Paul Eugene Magloire (pronounced Mah-glwahr) doted on the kingly ceremony, jumped quickly at the chance to slip into brilliant uniforms dazzling even by Latin American standards — plumes, spurred boots and epaulets, in combinations reported to cost $1,000 for the full display.

Man in the News

But the finery was a coating. To the people of Haiti, he was known, with varying emotions, as "canson fer," or "Iron Pants." The phrase is the theme of a Creole song that goes: "They call him Iron Pants, he knows to do everything."

The former head of the second-smallest but oldest Latin American republic had worked overtime in the large, white Presidential Palace in Port-au-Prince trying to figure out what to do in the face of mounting unrest among Haitians. Pinched by the soaring costs of General Magloir's great dream — the unfinished $40,000,000 Artibonite Dam that was supposed to cost much less, Haitians began a few weeks to glower at the man they used to call "Bon Papa."

Before, at the Saturday night voodoo gatherings, at the docksides, in the mountain huts, Haitians used to sing another song: "He given us jobs and money—oh! oh! oh!, he can stay in the palace as long as he wants!"

There are still those, many inside and outside Haiti, who say that General Magloire's administration was a good one, that he restored political stability and sensible finances to the tiny country. He helped to put one President into office.

Finery clothes a hard worker

and ousted two, but he was responsible also for changing the election laws to permit direct vote of the people. They elected him in 1950 as their first popularly chosen President with a smashing 151,115-to 2,000 tally.

General Magloire, despite his tastes for Graustarkian dress, was known as a dawn-to-dusk-and-after worker. No violator of the hot-country custom of siesta, General Magloire returned to the office to work until dinner, usually at 7, then frequently went back to his office until 10 or 11 P. M.

Haiti's 49-year-old former Chief of State followed his father's footsteps. Both were generals.

Paul got his degree in arts and letters from the National School in Port-au-Prince and began to teach school. He decided after a year that he could not live on a teacher's salary. He entered the military academy and got his second lieutenant's commission.

He first entered the Presidential Palace as aide to President Stenio Cincent in 1930. When President Vincent lost office in 1941, his successor, Elie Lescot, named the former aide to be chief of the national police, then named him to the key post of head of the palace guard.

Five years later General Magloire, by then one of the most powerful figures in the Army, was one of the select group that visited President Lescot. The President had been accused of having accepted favors from Generalissimo Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, the neighboring nation most Haitians distrust. The army men told the President he could have safe conduct to the airport to take a plane to Canada.

General Magloire was one of the three-man junta that took control of Haiti. Seven months later the junta relinquished control to President Dumarsais Estime, but after a period of strikes and disorders the same junta took over in 1950.

General Magloire was put in charge of administration. Subsequently he was named Minister of the Interior, but he resigned a short time later. Not long after that he was elected Haiti's President in a campaign that featured free rum, food and dancing.

General Magloire was instrumental in helping to solve one of the long-standing problems in Haiti's foreign affairs. With the help of the Organization of American States he concluded an agreement with the Dominican Republic to establish tariff concessions, promote commerce, fight communism and support hemispheric solidarity.

HAITI'S PRESIDENT PROTESTS TO U. S.

Magloire Contends That Some Americans Intervened in Recent Disturbances

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 8 (AP)—An atmosphere of uneasy quiet hung over Port-au-Prince today. Haiti's capital was under modified martial law in the wake of bombings and violence that flared during a recent political crisis.

President Paul E. Magloire disclosed he had ordered the Haitian Ambassador, Mauclair Zephirin, to protest to the United States Government against "intervention by some Americans" during the disturbances.

"I instructed our Ambassador to notify the State Department that Haiti will not tolerate intervention by any Americans in the nation's internal affairs," he said.

Neither the President nor other Government officials identified the Americans or furnished further details regarding the basis for the protest.

(In Washington, Ambassador Zephirin said he had talked with President Magloire today and that the matter of a protest was not discussed.

Mr. Zephirin said the President had told him that "everything is calm and quiet" in Haiti.)

Outline of the Situation

The President outlined the main aspects of the situation as follows:

¶Opposition political leaders have been imprisoned for "acts of terrorism" and a conspiracy to depose the Government.

¶While the nation was outwardly calm, the Army and police were alerted against further disturbances.

¶The President and the Army were remaining in control provisionally until normal election machinery can operate.

¶The President will determine the date for general elections as soon as quiet prevails "not only physically but in people's minds."

One man was dead and a woman was in critical condition as a result of the explosion of bombs two days ago. A number of other persons were less seriously hurt when a truck plowed through a group demonstrating for the Magloire regime.

Police Chief Marcaisse Prosper said about forty persons had been jailed. Three were Senators, including Louis Dejoie, erstwhile presidential candidate. Another major presidential aspirant, Dr. François Duvallier, escaped. The Army was looking for him.

Rifle-carrying soldiers in unusual numbers were patroling the capital's streets and guarding strategic points.

Censorship, both internally and of outgoing news messages, was in effect until today.

Second Term Not Permitted

The Haitian Constitution bars a president from a second term, and President Magloire said he announced last spring he was prepared to step down as soon as his term expired. One date of this expiration would have been Dec. 6, but a conflict arose over a different interpretation of the Constitution, which would extend his term to May 15, 1957.

"My election was the first in history where the president was elected directly by the people," he said. "Although I am a soldier, I want to govern as a civilian in strict accordance with democratic principles—in short, as a democratic leader."

The disturbances began about two weeks ago, the president said.

"Then, in agreement with the legislature, a state of emergency was declared."

There have been reports that quantities of arms have been smuggled into the country. The president could not confirm this, but said, "the opposition is trying to get the support of former soldiers and disgruntled officers who would be the only persons likely to know how to use them."

He also accused opposition leaders of "campaigning simply to overthrow everything the Government has done in the last six years."

13e(4) 1956

Haitian Girls In Call Racket

NEW YORK — An attractive 32-year-old Polish refugee, who is said to have used Haitian, Cuban and Italian girls in a million dollar call girl racket in plush New York hotels was arrested last week by FBI agents.

Officials described the alleged vice chief, red-haired Nella Bogacki, as the heir apparent to famed retired Madame Polly Adler.

Miss Bogacki, who used the alias Nelda Bogart, allegedly recruited girls from Haiti, Cuba and Italy for the ring and grossed more than one million dollars annually, according to authorities. She was said to have organized it soon after she arrived in the U. S. in 1951 as a displaced person.

RAID APARTMENT

FBI agents raided Miss Bogacki's luxurious West Side apartment following an intensive investigation.

Also seized in the raid was an 18 - year - old brunette, Arianne Yvonne Chenet, a swiss-born citizen of Haiti, whom the alleged vice head is charged with having transported from New York to New Jersey for purposes of prostitution.

An FBI warrant was issued for the arrest of Sidney Ross, 38, of Newark, N. J., described by officials as Miss Bogacki's boy friend and alleged partner in the ring. Assistant U. S. Attorney John A. Keeffe said they also operated in Newark and Chicago.

EVOKES MANN ACT

Miss Bogacki waived a hearing before U.S. Commissioner Earle N. Bishopp on a charge of violating the Mann act in transporting Miss Chenet across state lines for immoral purposes. She was held in $3,000 bail pending federal grand jury action.

FBI agents said the vice ring was discovered when they and immigration officials began investigating alien girls who had overstayed their visitors' visas.

An FBI spokesman said 10 of these girls were found to be in the ring, filling "appointments" Miss Bogacki made for them, at $25 to $150 a call in "the best hotels in New York."

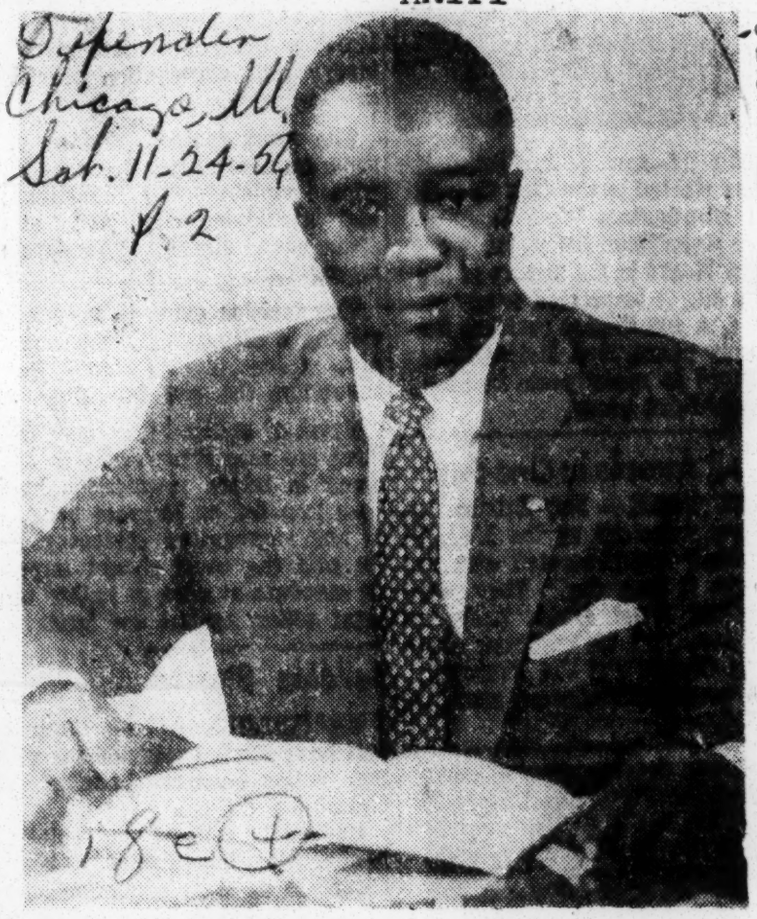
Operations were centered in Miss Bogacki's apartment, Keeffe said, though no dates were kept there. She also kept three midtown apartments to use as rendezvous but most of the business was done in the hotels, according to officials.

SENT GIFTS

Keeffe said that Miss Bogacki sent fancy holiday cards to her customers at Christmas — plus a gift, "a bottle of good liquor, or such," to the best clients.

Miss Bogacki faces a maximum prison term of five years and a $10,000 fine if she is convicted of violating the Mann act. Officials said she was arrested previously on a prostitution charge in New York and a disorderly conduct charge in Chicago but the charges were dismissed both times.

Keeffe explained that she cannot be deported because she has taken out her first citizenship papers. He said she can be deprived of citizenship upon conviction.



CLEMENT JUMELLE, one of several men who have announced their candidacy for president of Haiti, is expected to be an easy victor in the election next Spring. Jumelle, who held degrees from Fisk and the University of Chicago, is a financial expert who has served as Haiti's minister of labor and finance minister. He has the support of President Paul E. Maglorie, who is not running for reelection. — (ANP)

Dejoie jailed

PORT - AU - PRINCE, Haiti (NNPA) — Senator Louis Dejoie, one of the most popular candidates to succeed President Paul E. Magloire in the elections which were scheduled for next April 30, was arrested Thursday as a political controversy raged over the status of Gen. Magloire.

Accepting the contention of his opponents that his term expired Dec. 6 instead of May 15, next, as specified in the Haitian constitution, President Magloire resigned. There were reports Friday that Dr. Francois Duvallier, another popular candidate for the Presidency had gone into hiding.

Haiti Leader Vacates Post

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Dec 6 (AP) — Gen. Paul E. Magloire stepped out for a moment as Haiti's president today. Then he bridged a developing crisis by returning to power at the army's request to serve "until the country is returned to peace."

The transition was announced to the people as they celebrated their Columbus Day honoring the Genoan who in 1942 discovered the Caribbean "La Isla Espanol," now occupied by the Dominican Republic and Haiti.

Censorship was imposed this forenoon to prevent sending of news outside the country, but dispatches were allowed to go out later in the day.

In a radio address, the army chief of staff, Antoine Levelt, declared terrorists were operating through the republic and he had designated Magloire to take over leadership and "take exceptional measures" to restore order.

Crisis Drives Haiti's Chief Out Of Office

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (UP) — Paul Magloire, army man who served as Haiti's president for six years, was reported today to have been forced out of office by a sit-down strike of the public in Port au Prince, the capital.

Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis, president of Haiti's Supreme Court, was named to succeed him as head of the Negro republic in the Caribbean.

The State Department said the changes in government were reported by the U. S. Embassy in Port au Prince.

SERIOUS TROUBLES

Magloire, confronted with serious economic troubles, apparently had tried to handle the situation by resigning last Thursday as president, and becoming provisional president with strong-man powers over the country. But the people in Port au Prince rebelled and demanded that he step out and restore the democratic, constitutional government.

Almost without disorder, they won their fight. A sit-down strike began shortly after the change. Despite Magloire's efforts to end the strike, it spread until today Port au Prince, a city of 170,000, was paralyzed except for water and electric service.

The State Department reported earlier today unusually large crowds in the streets, but said they were orderly. It said tonight conditions continued calm.

There have been rumors that Magloire, like some of his predecessors who were ousted from office, would go into exile. But the State Department said it had no information whether he would remain in Haiti or not.

HARRIETTE DAVIS, 33-year-old sister of Chicago Physician Dr. Colbert S. Davis, 6523 Langley ave., was wounded by gunfire in Port-Au-Prince, Haiti in a mistaken attack associated with Haiti's political unrest. A graduate of Provident Hospital School of Nursing, Miss Davis was wounded in the thigh when the car in which she was riding stalled and was riddled with bullets. A companion, Lillian Holmes of Los Angeles, was wounded in a heel.

Showdown tomorrow—

Little Haiti caught in political crisis

Country is hit by paralyzing mass sit-down

BY RELMAN MORIN

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 12—(AP)—Terror and confusion swept Haiti today as a boiling political crisis—which the present regime says has been "aggravated by American government organizations"—headed toward a showdown.

The country is virtually paralyzed by a silent but deadly weapon, a mass sitdown, the refusal of thousands of persons to work.

Its object is to force bull-chested Gen. Paul E. Magloire to step out of the gleaming white palace in Port-Au Prince, the capital, and permit general elections for a new president.

IT IS CUTTING into the supplies of food from the countryside, closing stores, crippling transportation by starving gasoline stations.

The law courts have suspended, telephone communications are sketchy when they operate at all, and pistol-packing army officers are stationed in communications offices censoring all messages, press or personal.

Soldiers and sailors are patrolling the streets.

No Americans have been arrested so far as is known. But Paul Kenneay, correspondent of the New York Times, was hustled out of Haiti on six hours notice without explanation.

"I left Port-Au-Prince last night after five days there.

The explosive situation hit a climax last week.

ON THURSDAY, Magloire resigned as president. Under one interpretation of the constitution, his six-year term ended Dec. 6. The Haitian constitution does not permit a president to succeed himself.

Hours later, however, Magloire resumed office as "chief of state," presumably at the request of the army.

He then imprisoned the principal presidential candidates and about 49 others. He also dissolved the senate and legislature, and in effect suspended consitutional authority.

Magloire told this correspondent he was forced to take the measures. He said political leaders had caused a series of bombings and shootings during their campaigns, and created a situation that blocked all possibility of a legitimate general election.

One man was killed and a woman seriously injured. A huge reservoir was damaged, but not vitally, by bombs.

THE MASS OF the populace, however, apparently has refused to accept Magloire's explanation of the incidents, or his subsequent actions.

On the ddiplomatic level, Maglore is angling desperately for official recognition from the United States. It has not been granted. Ambassador Roy Tasco Davis has been called to Washington.

Magloire's regime charged yesterday that U. S. government organizations have aggravated conditions by "entry into the strike."

THE WHOLE situation stands sharply outlined against one fact:

The Haitians are fiercely proud of their independence and their constitution. They won their liberty, 152 years ago, in a bloody war with the French. They will not surrender it without a struggle.

Even those — and there are many—who praise Magloire for his administration in the past six years say they will not permit him to destroy the constitutional procedures of government.

The general said yesterday he will make a speech Thursday setting forth the government's position.

Then, depending on his ability to retain the loyalty of the main factions of the army, the crisis will come to a climax.

The people believe they are strangling his regime to death simply by the sit-down.

when a bomb exploded in the market place at Port-a u-Prince. A woman was seriously injured. Earlier that day an attempt was made to sabotage a large water reservoir in the capital.

Ambassador Zephirin said he received his information in a personal telephone call from Magloire.

Magloire was elected Oct. 8, 1950, for a six-year term which began Dec. 6, 1950. The six years expired Thursday.

This led to demands from Magloire's opposition that the president resign under the terms of the constitution which limits presidents to one term.

To cover the interval until

Strike Unseats, Exiles Dictator, Magloire in Haiti

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 12 (AP)—Gen. Paul E. Magloire resigned today as provisional chief of state under pressure from a nationwide general strike protesting his assumption of dictatorial powers.

Magloire turned over the power to Chief Supreme Court Justice Joseph Pierre Louis and prepared to go into exile abroad.

Louis was the next in line constitutionally, there being no vice president.

Magloire's resignation came after the third day of a general strike that paralyzed many normal activities. It was the first successful application of "passive resistance" against unconstitutional government in this Caribbean Island republic.

Will Remain as Provisional President

Magliore Quits; Keeps Grip on Haiti

WASHINGTON —(AP)— Haitian ambassador Mauclair Zephirin said Thursday President Paul Magloire has stepped down as president, but has resumed power as provisional president.

MAGLOIRE

The ambassador told of the move after a National Broadcasting Co. correspondent in Port-au-Prince reported Magloire had stepped down at the demand of opponents. The correspondent was cut off the air before he could give details.

About the same time, word came through that censorship had been imposed in Haiti, prohibiting the sending of news dispatches abroad.

There have been increasing reports of tension in Haiti all this week, centering around a senate election next month and a presidential election coming in April.

Violence flared Tuesday **the April 30 presidential election, Zephirin said, Magloire offered to turn the presidency over to Judge Nemours Tierre-Louis, head of Haiti's supreme court, as specified in the constitution.**

But Tierre-Louis refused the post, Zephirin said, and Magloire then agreed to remain as commander in chief of the army and provisional president until the April elections.

The president to be elected then will be inaugurated May 15, Zephirin said.

FREED POLITICIAN TO RUN IN HAITI

Dejoie to Seek Presidency —He and Principal Rival Urge Early Election

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 16—Senator Louis Dejoie, who was released from political imprisonment last week, officially launched his candidacy for the Presidency of Haiti today.

The wealthy agronomist was one of the leading contenders for the Presidency when he was jailed by former President Paul E. Magloire Dec. 6. General Magloire left Haiti for exile in Jamaica Thursday afternoon and Senator Dejoie was released.

In a nation-wide radio address, Senator Dejoie pledged rehabilitation of the country's weakned economy and intensive development of its agricultural potential. He charged that the former Government had been run by "incompetent and ignorant amateurs."

The appeal of Mr. Dejoie apparently was directed to the little farmers and the laboring classes. This was taken here as an indication he expected the support of the wealthy landowning and industrial classes. As a wealthy farmer, he is a member of that class.

His chief opponent now is Dr. François Duvalier, a physician, who has long been identified with public sanitation projects here. Dr. Duvalier has a large following among the Negroes as distinguished from those of mixed blood, and an appreciable following among workers generally.

At the moment the two candidates are on terms of guarded cooperation. They are working together to insure that there will be an early and free election. They jointly visited the provisional President, Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis, twice Friday. At the end of nearly six hours of conferring they came away with the promise of an election as soon as possible. Between them they had attained the appointment of the majority of their choices to the seven-man Cabinet announced yesterday.

April has been tentatively set as the earliest possible date for a general election, but there is considerable feeling that this date should be advanced if possible.

Meanwhile, the country is pulling itself up from its recent political turmoil. Last night was a typical Haitian Saturday night, with the populace in an even more festive mood than usual. The night clubs and dance halls were heavily patronized.

MAGLOIRE FOE ARRESTED

Rival for Presidency of Haiti Seized During Turmoil

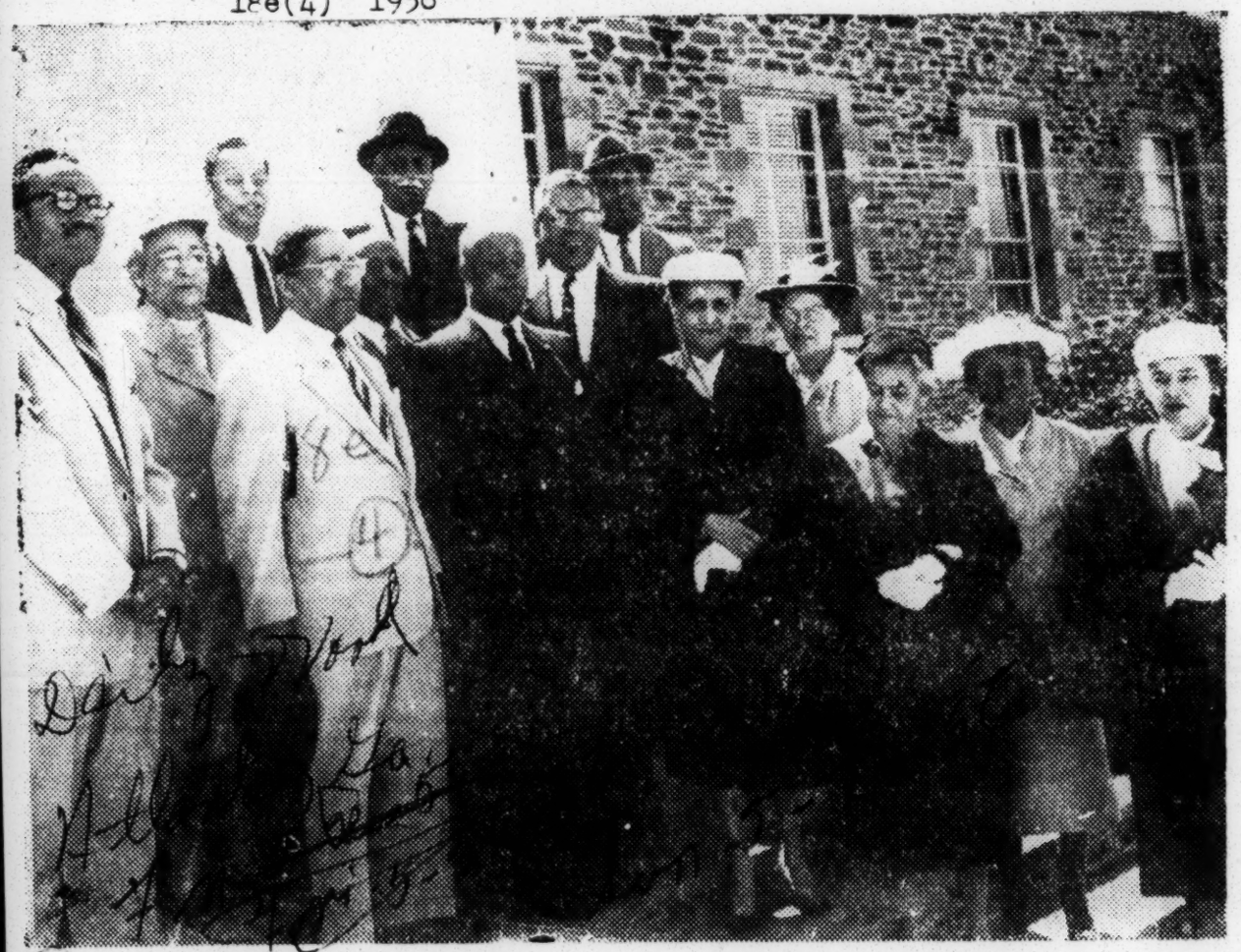
Special to The New York Times.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 7—Senator Louis Dejoie, candidate to succeed President Paul E. Magliore in the elections next April, was arrested yesterday during the turmoil over General Magliore's status.

Heeding his opposition's contention that his term had expired, President Magloire turned over the office to the head of Haiti's Supreme Court, as specified in the Constitution. Hours later, at the Army's request, he returned to power "until the country is returned to peace."

Haiti had been in a ferment since last May, when a state of siege was imposed on cities.

There were reports today that Dr. Francois Duvalier, the other principal Presidential candidate, had gone into hiding.



HAITIAN AMBASSADOR VISITS MORGAN — His Excellency Mauclair Zephirin, Ambassador of Haiti, spoke at Morgan State College last week in the concluding program of a six-day symposium on "The Arts in Haiti Today." Shown here with Ambassador Zephirin, who is the fifth from left are: Sandye J. McIntyre, assistant professor of French at Morgan; Mrs. Carl J. Murphy, wife of the Chairman of the Board of Trustees; Monsieur Jules Blanchet of the Pan American Union; Dr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Thomas of Baltimore, Md.; Richard A. Long, assistant professor of English at Morgan; Colonel and Mrs. Thimoleon Paret, Morgan State College President Dr. Martin D. Jenkins and Mrs. Jenkins, Mme. Jane Merceron, Mr. and Mrs. Georaes Baussan.

Haitian Official Tells Inside Story On Revolt

Defender Sat. 6-16-56 P. 3

Chicago, Ill.

By DENYS BELLANDE
(Director of Information, Republic of Haiti)

PORT-AU-PRINCE — Many friends of Haiti, overseas, who learned that a "state of siege" was proclaimed in three Haitian cities last week, may be pleasantly surprised to know that the entire country has never been off its "business as usual" basis and that there has been hardly a ripple in the daily life of its people.

The term "state of siege" may have led some to visualize violence and bloodshed. This concept is absolutely erroneous.

Certain constitutional guarantees were, in fact, suspended temporarily. This was necessary to permit apprehension of a few professional "provocateurs" who, afraid to risk their own skin openly, provoked unsuspecting adolescent students to create disturbances in the schools leading to public unrest in Port-au-Prince, Cayes and Jacmel.

These provocateurs — possibly with outside communist encouragement — contend, contrary to provisions of the constitution, that President Paul E. Magloire's term ended on May 15, 1956 whereas legally, it will not end until exactly one year later.

There is very little probability that the Government will have to take stronger measures against the small clique of obstructionists. Under President Magloire's decree, there has been no interruption of public services, such as water, electricity, taxi and bus services, and the flow of foodstuffs to city markets.

After the first day of prankish disorder in the schools, all have functioned at full capacity.

There has been no ban on public meetings as such, and political debates continue at their usual tempo in the press. President Magloire has assured the legitimate opposition complete liberty to state its views and it is significant that when his decree was under consideration by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, opposition legislators voted unanimously for it, to only one exception.

CHEER MAGLOIRE

Just four days after promulgation of the decree, one of the biggest public events of the year — Arbor Day — was celebrated nationally without a hint of disturbance. In Port-au-Prince itself, some 3,000 students and adults cheered the President as he wielded a shovel in the symbolic tree planting.

Another indication of public confidence is that plans are going forward for celebration of Corpus Christi Day, on the 31st, when thousands of young and old will crowd the streets for one of the nation's biggest traditional religious celebrations.

A CLINCHER

The clincher is the plan for an immense three-day agricultural fair at Aux Cayes, itself one of the three cities "under siege," There, beginning June 4, thousands of Haitians will congregate to display and admire their own farm products.

Haitian politics, like those of the U. S. and other countries, has its own particular characteristics and, as elsewhere, partisans occasionally approach the "boiling point."

President Magloire's sole objective, currently and throughout the remainder of the presidential campaign, is to assure the Haitian people of the opportunity to the free exercise of their right of suffrage in an atmosphere of dignity and order.

Extend Term Of Magloire; Foes Rebel

Defender P.1 Sat. 6-9-56

Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — Four Haitian journalists have been arrested or driven out of Haiti during the country's revolt against President Paul Magloire.

Three were among at least 35 persons reported arrested in Port-au-Prince last week in connection with recent disturbances there. They were Gerard Jolibois of Le Matin, Franck Serapbin of Independence, and Albert Cocenad of Haiti Hiroir.

The fourth, Haiti's Labor Party President Gerard Bonaparte. former editor of Le Peuple (The People), was exiled to Mexico almost two months ago, after taking issue with President Magloire over the cause of student uprisings there.

In writing against the government, Bonaparte declared that student strikes were held in protest against the "unconstitutional' extension of Magloire's presidential term.

Magloire recently blamed the strikes on "the usual politicians who hide in the shadows"

Magloire's regular six-year term was to have ended May 15, 1957, but the country's legislators extended his reign for one year by writing an amendment to the Constitution.

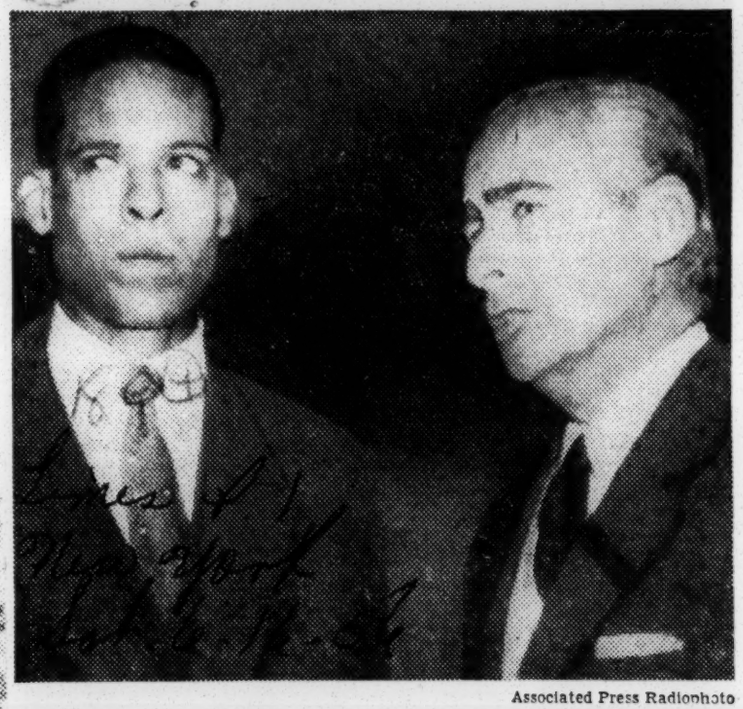
Modified martial law has been declared in three Haiti cities because of the riots. Last week, the situation in Haiti appeared much improved — until the arrests of the 35 persons in Port-au-Prince.

Information privately transmitted to Miami had indicated the government was seeking by torture to compel one of the three newspapermen captured to admit complicity in a general strike.

The Inter-American Press association established from a member of its board, Max Chauvet of Le Neuvelliate, that the newsmen had been arrested for political agitation and an attempt to overthrow the government of President Magloire."

CHILD LABOR — is still widespread in many parts of the world. This young agricultural worker in Haiti is typical of millions of children who labor hard and long in fields, workshops and streets. Instead of going to school, these children work for a meagre living, prematurely, exhausting young minds and bodies. The International Labor Organization is striving to raise standards of living, especially in under-developed areas as the best means of combatting child labor. Conventions have been adopted fixing a minimum age for work in industry, commerce, agriculture and merchant shipping. So far 22 countries have ratified the convention setting 14 years as the minimum age for employment in agriculture. (ILO Photo)

Haiti Asks Argentina to Free Rebels



Associated Press Radiophoto

Jean Brierre of Haiti, left, and former Gen. Raul Tanco

BUENOS AIRES, June 15— The Haitian Embassy announced today it had asked Argentina to give former Gen. Raul Tanco and six other Argentine rebels permits to leave the country. General Tanco, a co-leader of the unsuccessful uprising by former President Juan D. Perón's followers last week-end, took refuge yesterday in the home of the Haitian Ambassador in a Buenos Aires suburb. The general was joined by six other rebels against the Government of Provisional President Pedro Eugenio Aramburu. Their asylum was interrupted last night when twenty men armed with machine guns abducted them and turned them over to the Argentine Army.

Ambassador Jean Brierre's protests against this breach of South America's traditional right of political asylum brought the release of Gen. Tanco and his companions within four and a half hours. They were returned to their quarters in an apartment above the embassy garage. General Aramburu ruled that General Tanco was guilty only of political crimes and was entitled to asylum. M. Brierre said he had been assured that the twenty kidnappers who violated the diplomatic immunity of the embassy and terrified the Ambassador's family and servants would be caught and punished.

The request for safe-conduct permits was made when M. Brierre first informed the Argentine Foreign Ministry that General Tanco and the others were under his protection, the Haitian first secretary, Franck Paul, said.

Mr. Paul added that neither General Tanco, who had been slated to become Argentina's Vice President if the rebellion had succeeded, nor the other refugees had yet said in what country they would seek asylum if they were allowed to leave. Señor Perón is living in Panama."

The newspaper La Nacion, meanwhile, reported that the Aramburu Government was preparing to crack down on Argentine Communists, suspecting them of having a hand in the week-end revolt. It said new regulations for Communist activities were being prepared.

The Communists for some time have been known to be seeking an alliance with Peronists.

Afternoon newspapers today charged that Señor Perón himself was the mastermind behind last week-end's rebellion. They published a purported letter from his to his followers in Argentina saying: "The hour draws near. Each one should take his post."

The newspapers displayed photographs of the alleged Perón signature to the letter dated June 9. That was the date of the revolt.

The Government in a brief communique said tranquillity prevailed throughout the country. Usually informed sources said, however, that security measures had been taken all over Argentina.

PRESIDENT OF HAITI QUITS FOR A MOMENT

Resumes Job in Mixup Over Election

Washington, Dec. 6 (AP)— Haitian ambassador Mauclair Zephirin said today President Paul Magloire has stepped down as president, but has resumed power as provisional president.

The ambassador told of the shift after a broadcasting company correspondent in Port-au-Prince reported Magloire had stepped down at the demand of opponents. The correspondent was cut off the air before he could give details.

About the same time, word came that censorship had been imposed in Haiti, prohibiting the sending of news dispatches.

Tension Over Election

There have been increasing reports of tension in the 10,850 square mile Caribbean republic all this week, centering around a senate election next month and a presidential election in April.

Ambassador Zephirin said he received his information in a personal telephone call from Magloire. He explained that the shift resulted from a conflicting interpretation of the new constitution for Haiti's 3 million people.

Magloire, he recalled, was elected Oct. 8, 1950, for a six year term which began Dec. 6, 1950. The six years expired today. Magloire, a general, was a member of the three man junta which overthrew President Dumarsais Estime in 1949.

Resignation Demanded

This led to demands from Magloire's opposition that the president resign under the terms of the constitution, which limits presidents to one term.

To cover the interval until the April 30 election, Zephirin said, Magloire offered to turn the presidency over to Judge Nemours Tierre-Louis, head of Haiti's supreme court, as specified in the constitution.

But Tierre-Louis refused the post, Zephirin said, and Magloire then agreed to remain as commander in chief of the army and provisional president until the April elections.

The president to be elected will be inaugurated May 15, Zephirin said.

President Of Haiti Resigns

WASHINGTON. — (INS) — President Paul Magloire of Haiti resigned Wednesday, Dec. 12, and was succeeded by Supreme Court President Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis.

The State department said it had received official confirmation of the resignation.

The department said it had no information regarding Magloire's future plans, but if he follows precedent, he probably will go into exile.

Magloire's constitutional six-year term expired last Thursday. He stepped down as president then, but quickly took power again in the name of the Army as Chief of State.

Since then, however, the country has been plagued by widespread strikes and unrest and it quickly became apparent to Magloire that he could no longer count on the support of the people.

Department officials said Magloire announced his resignation in a radio broadcast.

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico. — (INS) — Travelers returning from Port Au-Prince reported Wednesday a number of persons were shot and wounded in Haiti's political crisis.

One traveler said after reaching San Juan from the Haitian capital that he saw some wounded being taken to hospitals. He asked that his name be withheld.

An American couple, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ahchin, who spent five days in Haiti, said virtually all shops, bars and gas stations were closed in the general strike called three days ago against the regime of Gen. Magloire.

They said they saw long lines of automobiles waiting in vain to refuel at service stations.

Magloire tried fruitlessly to get the shops to reopen when he visited the capital's marketing area.

The Haitian crisis was disclosed last week. It resulted from a dispute between Magloire and his supporters and the political opposition over when Magloire's six year presidential term was to expire.

The opposition claimed he had to bow out Dec. 6.

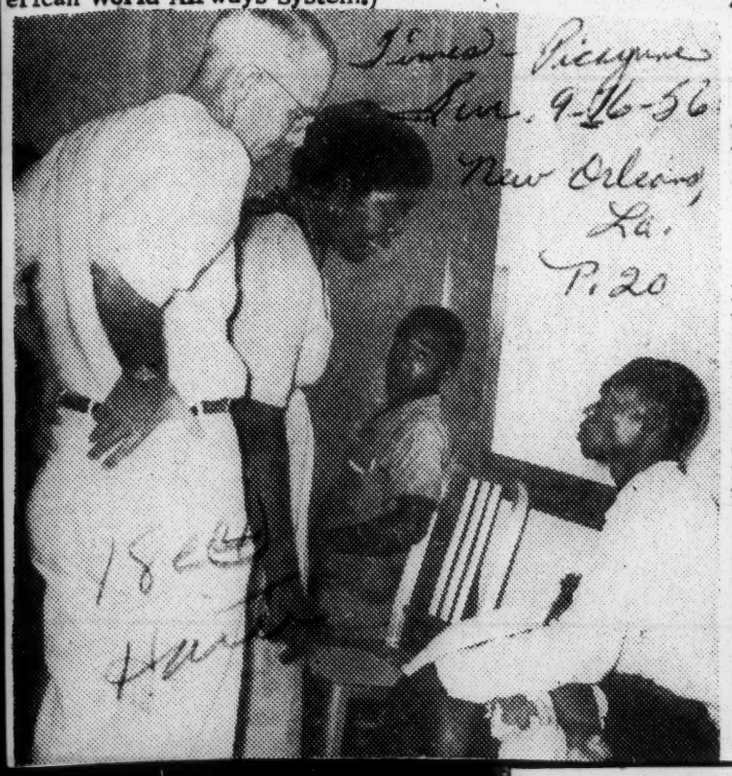
Last Thursday, Magloire agreed to step down as president while retaining executive power as Commander-In-Chief of the Army.

18e(4) 1956

HAITI

Haitian Military Leaders Visit U.S

General Antoine Levelt, Chief of Staff of the Haitian Army, arrives in Miami, aboard a Pan American World Airways Clipper for a 15-day tour as a guest of the United States Army. Left to right are, General Levelt, Col. Leone Cantave quartermaster general of the Haitian Army, and Mrs. Cantave and Capt. Yovane Douyon, aide-de-camp to the general. The group is inspecting U. S. Army installations.- (Pan American World Airways System.)



A MILLIONAIRE DOCTOR, Dr. William Larimer Mellon Jr., examines a child in his new hospital in Haiti. The scion of the Pittsburgh Mellons built the 50-bed hospital after leaving the new Arizona ranch to which he had retired. After seven years of study, he was awarded a doctor's degree and has dedicated his life to helping people rather than living off his wealth.

Millionaire Finds Life Mission Is Aiding Sick

Builds Hospital in Haiti After Study at Tulane

By BERNARD DIEDRICH

DESCHAPELLES, Haiti, Sept. 15 (AP)—The full happy life of a well-mannered millionaire was beginning to unfold for William Larimer Mellon Jr. in 1947.

Scion of the Pittsburgh Mellons and grand nephew of tycoon Andrew W. Mellon, young Mellon, at 37, already had retired — from whatever it is that millionaires retire—to his new house and ranch in Arizona with his wife and children.

Then one day he read a magazine article on the work of Dr. Albert Schweitzer in the jungles of Africa.

Here was another man who had retired — retired from a brilliant career as a theologian, organist, teacher and musicologist to become a doctor and devote his life to the African natives.

Disciple of Dr. Schweitzer

From that day on, Larry Mellon was never the same.

At an age when most millionaires are trading in their polo ponies for racing stables, Mellon, who had quit Princeton in his freshman year, went back to school to begin the long preparation for the new days ahead.

Seven years later he emerged from Tulane University Medical School in New Orleans as Dr. William Larimer Mellon Jr., devoted disciple of Dr. Albert Schweitzer.

With his wife, the former Gwen Grant, whose family established the philanthropic Grant Foundation, he had visited Haiti in 1952 to gather material for his doctor's dissertation on "tropical ulcers." He never forgot that trip: the poverty, the helplessness, the physical miseries of the rural population.

Builds Memorial Hospital

In the broad, sloping Artibonite Valley at Deschapelles Dr. Mellon built the Albert Schweitzer Memorial Hospital, a two-million-dollar, 50-bed hospital in one of the poorest and most thickly populated areas in the Western Hemisphere.

On his 46th birthday last June 26, two years after construction began under the direction of architect Robert Law, Dr. Mellon quietly opened the doors of his cyclone-and earthquake-proof structure to begin carrying out his belatedly discovered life mission.

Dr. Mellon built his modern air-conditioned hospital, complete with three operating rooms, X-ray facilities, laboratories, dental clinic and morgue, on a 100-acre tract granted by the government. Annaul upkeep runs to about $22,000. Another 100-acre government grant provided farmland for the institution to raise its own food. The Grant Foundation donated 11 staff bungalows, originally built for a banana plantation.

Mrs. Mellon Receptionist

Four American physicians, all specialists,two laboratory techincians and four nurses, in addition to a Haitian dentist and other trained native personnel, assist Dr. Mellon, who acts as director but still does most of the diagnoses.

Mrs. Mellon presides at the reception desk. Ian, Michael and Rosane, children of Mrs. Mellon's first marriage, collect the two gourdes (about 40 cents) registration fee and advise patients that only one gourde will be required for the next visits. Out-patients can buy medicine at cost.

Magloire guarded

(See Photo Inside)

PHILADELPHIA — President Paul E. Magloire of Haiti, accompanied by his wife, Yolette and a party of seven, registered at Temple University Hospital last week for a medical checkup.

Tight security precautions were undertaken by the U.S. Department of State Office of Security. Two detectives were assigned to the floor where President Magloire's party was quartered.

Fortune Smiles On Gay, Romantic, Exotic Haiti

Defender Sat 9.8.56

Visitor Studies Chicago Ill Postal System

By GEORGE DANIELS

Whenever a Haitian official visits the U. S., it becomes almost impossible to forget how, almost six years ago, the little Caribbean republic that a Negro slave wrested from Napoleon 153 years ago, was ridden with poverty and dissension among its people, and graft throughout its government.

Today, Haiti, the only French-speaking republic in the western hemisphere, has gone a long way in pulling itself up by its bootstraps.

Its economic position in the free world has greatly improved; its health and sanitation facilities have progressed remarkably, and, with an eye on its future leaders, education made a miraculous turn-a-bout.

Some have called Haiti "a lucky land."

One reason for Haiti's improved status is the interest Haiti has shown in patterning many of its governmental business operations after those of the U. S.

Where there is room for approval, there is a Haitian, somewhere in the U. S., studying how to do it, "American style."

In June, Gerson V. Toussaint, postal director of Northern Haiti, arrived in the U. S., "to study postal operations" in the large cities, as Los Angeles, Chicago and New York.

Toussaint, by marriage, is a brother-in-law of Haitian President, Paul Magloire.

In Chicago last week, Toussaint spent considerable time (most of two weeks) scrutinizing operations at the Hyde-Park branch of the U. S. Post Office, the largest branch in America, and operated almost entirely by Negroes.

Alonzo J. Jernigan, superintendent, escorted Toussaint through the huge plant, explained various methods that Toussaint might, someday, inaugurate in Haitian post offices.

Defender P. 6 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 9-8-56

TOUSSAINT

Defender P. 6 Chicago, Ill

JERNIGAN

For example, Haiti has no system for clocking workers and no mechanical method for cancelling mail. There is no systematic method for separating and classifying mail.

"Hyde Park offers a fascinating study for me," said Toussaint." What I am learning will help me to lift, to more modern standards, our own system."

6-MONTH STAY

In addition to studying Chicago's postal system during his six months stay in America, Toussaint, impressed by President Magloire to learn what he could about "how U. S. Negroes live and progress." said he was "greatly impressed," at what he saw.

"But you must consider," he said, "that I have only been taken to the best places, the best homes and neighborhoods. Your transportation system is marvelous. And building and sanitary conditions have left their mark upon us."

Toussaint was "almost overcome," he said, over living conditions here. "The blacks seem very prosperous." He refers to all Negroes or darker people as blacks.

By air, Haiti is four hours from the United States. It has an area of 10,700 square miles, and its population is close to four million.

One of its heroes is Henri Christophe, who helped lead the rebellion against the French and drive back Napoleon's army in 1802. He later became king. It was from Christophe's life that Eugene O'Neill wrote "Emperor Jones."

Courier P. 4 Pittsburgh, Pa Sat - 9-29-56

Hospitality— President Paul E. Magloire, left, of Haiti, shows hospitality to several members of the Carib-American goodwill fashion tour of his country. Visitors, left to right, are Mignon Nance of Atlanta, Ga.; Carole Preston of New York, and Ed Brandford, head of Brandford's Models in New York, and leader of the tour.

Jamaican Chief Justice Is Knighted By Queen

Daily World
Tues. 1-17-56

By Wilbert E. Hemming

KINGSTON, Jamaica — (ANP) Britain's Queen Elizabeth has knighted Jamaica's colored Chief Justice in her 1956 New Year's honours award.

Cited also, are two other colored men, John Stanley Mordecai, who receive the Companion of the Most distinguished Order of St. Michale and St. George, and Theodore Sealey, who receive Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire.

Colonial Police Medal goes to retired Sergeant Bertram Collins who as driver for Kings House for over 30 years, has driven the world's most distinguished people, including nearly all the Royal Famliy of England since that time.

The Knighthood,--the only one in the Caribbean--goes to the Hon. J. E. D. Carberry who was born in Grenada but who has spent 30 years in the islands' public service. He is now Sir John Carberry.

The Chief Justice, Hon. John Dostin Carberry, is married. He has two children, barrister-at-law Hugh B. Carberry, and daughter Dr. Jean Carberry.

Mordecai, is a brilliant Jamaican who is slated to become the first colored Colonial Secretary of Jamaica, when self-government comes and secretary of State for the Federated West Indies, after.

Having an M. S. Degree in public Administration, Mordecai was responsible during the last war for, the organization of the island's War Rish Insurance. He served in some of the highest posts in the island and in other Caribbean Territories. and in 1951, was seconded for service in the Finance Section of the Colonal Office, London.

He is the greatest silent pivot on which revolves regional movements for federation in the West Indies.

Mr. T. E. Sealy, is Editor of the Daily Gleaner newspaper. He is a steady forthright colored fellow. A brilliant journalist, he has worked not alone in Jamaica but also on London's biggest newspaper, the DAILY EXPRESS. He has contributed much to the moulding of public political thought, in the middle of the road.

To drop racial bars, Jamaica hotels say

Afro-American P.5
Sat 2-11-56
Baltimore, Md.

KINGSTON, Jamaica (ANP)— The Nassau color bar incident, which caused a meeting of the Bahamas Assembly to break up unceremoniously recently took a turn for the better as a large crowd booed Assembly Speaker Asa Pritchard when the House resumed next day.

The speaker had clashed with member Etienne Dupuch, who introduced a resolution calling for the appointment of a commission of inquiry to investigate the color bar practices in the Bahamas.

A near riot developed as the crowd surged over the gallery corridors when the speaker called the police to remove Dupuch from the House.

* * *

WHEN THE meeting resumed, the speaker "and other reactionary leaders," said a report, were booed and Pritchard forthwith called police. But the crowd quieted down and when police Chief Colchester Wemyss arrived, he could do nothing.

The House transacted no business and the speaker adjourned it and left under police guard.

Next day, a number of hotels in Nassau, issued a statement in which they pledged to serve colored people. "We shall serve them," they declared, "provided they are well dressed, well behaved and capable of paying."

* * *

MEANTIME, REPORTS continued to reach Jamaica that crowds of colored people were gathering in Parliament Square, Nassau, and acclaiming Dupuch as their leader for the newspaper stand he took on segregation in the Bahamas.

The "Nassau Daily Tribune" was established in 1903 by the Etienne. The paper dedicated its columns to fighting intolerance rampant in the Bahamas because of foreign and tourists influence.

Jamaica Called Seat Of International Dope Traffic

World Fri. 3-16-56 P.5
Birmingham, Ala.

KINGSTON, Jamaica — (ANP)— Kinkston's underworld has leaked information that an international dope ring has been operating between Jamaica and North America and form New York to London.

So far, no official or public report has been made on the racket but it was learned that this was one of the principal reasons for the Jamaica Police invasion of Accompong, the territory of the Moroons in the island.

A police source said there were good causes to suspect the Maroons of Accompong as being responsible for the cultivation of dope in the island. War on the growing of marijuana had been long and successful in the accessible regions of rural Jamaica. The police had destroyed thousands of acres of the weed, known here as ganja, and the courts co-operated by inflicting heavy fines on captured growers.

But Canja still flourished in the island, and so it was decided to find the secret sources of its growth

The police then got information that the unexplored regions of the Cockpit Country, a rocky Woodland that borders on the Maroon settlement of Accompong, might be the producing area. And the Maroons might be responisible for the planting, as the dope fetches good prices.

Raid on the settlement was then organized and a number of Maroons had been held by the police, but only one was charged for having the drug in his possesion. Hearing against the arrested man has been set for mid-March.

Sources connected to the city's underworld disclosed that the dangerous drug weed, was being exported from Jamaica to the United States and from the U. S. A., to England.

Appoints Ninth Minister In Jamaica

World P.4
Fri. 3-4-56
Birmingham, Ala.

KINGSTON, Jamaica—(A N P)— Norman Washington Manley, Chief Minister and head of the Jamaica Government, has appointed the ninth minister in the island's Cabinet.

The minister, William McKenzie Seivright, has been given the Agriculture portfolio in succession to Manley who has now elected himself as minister of production, a new ministry.

As minister of production, Manley has assumed full responsibility for the country's economic betterment a condition for which he has striven hard, working about 19 hours daily.

Seivright is the candidate who recently won the by-election in western St Andrew, a constituency represented and held in the past 10 years by former Labour Minister Mrs Rose Agatha Leon. The latter it may be recalled, won the seat a third time, in the general election January, 1955, but was removed by a Court order for alleged election breaches. Her opponent then was Seivright.

Reliable sources said that Manley has named Seivright to the ministry of Agriculturt temporarily.

Tourist segregation in Jamaica rapped

KINGSTON, Jamaica (ANP) — A north-coast constituency opposition member, Alan Mozzolin Douglas, one-time Minister of Trade, warned the Manley Government of Jamaica that it should be careful that money spent on the tourist industry was not paying for color discrimination projects in some of Jamaica's hotels.

Douglas told the House of Representatives that, despite white-washed assurances often given by some hotel operators and owners, he had it on good authority that color discrimination was still being meted out to some colored Americans and other visitors to some of the island's north-coast resorts.

He promised to give tangible evidence on the matter.

U. S. Relief To Jamaica Needy A Blow To Reds

By WILBERT E. HEMMING

KINGSTON, Jamaica—(ANP)—The final death-blow may be struck to Moscow's efforts to communize Jamaica, if a successful conclusion is reached between the Jamaica government and a U. S. source offer of a gift shipment of beans and rice for needy Jamaican children.

Jamaica's Minister of Education, Hon. Ivan S. Lloyd, told the island legislature that if the negotiations were successful, the island would get 2,600,000 tons of beans and a similar amount of rice to feed the poor.

GET SURPLUS

Moscow's agent, Ferdinand Smith, was thrown back in his mopping-up drive here when the American government, through the Church World Councils Inc., gave to Jamaica a large shipment of surplus cheese and butter.

The gifts were distributed by the school-feeding program, a service run by the government to aid with lunches for children of poor persons. More definite distribution points are the established and accepted schools' soup kitchens.

Just how far this went could not be overestimated. Thousands of children who could not attend school because they had very little or nothing to eat, were able to sit in class-rooms. Parents of such kids were the ones on whom Smith had been working.

But the gift worked m a g i c against Smith, as his organization was so rejected that in the island's last parochial election not a single candidate supported by his People's Education Organization won any seats in the 200-odd vacant constituencies.

Jamaica Gets Statue Of Garvey

KINGSTON Jamaica — Jamaica now has an enduring memorial to its great black patriot, Marcus Garvey.

It is a life size statue of the great Negro nationalist which was unveiled at a special ceremony that attracted more than 15,000 persons, many of them Garveyites from the States.

The ceremony was arranged by the Kingston City council of which Marcus Garvey was the most outspoken member in his days.

The statue of the hero is the effort of Jamaica's Negro sculptor, Alvin Marriot, who for many years had worked hard to make the Memorial to Marcus Garvey a reality.

Practically every section of the island's community was represented and all of the high governmental officials participated in the ceremonies. As speeches praised the work of Marcus Garvey one could feel the moving spirit of that great genius who had singlehandedly changed substantially the thinking of the Negro regarding himself and his possibilities.

This was one of the great moments in the history of the Island. Hours before the ceremonies people gathered to pay honor to the memory of Garvey.

William L. Sherrill, sr., president general of the Universal Negro Improvement association, was invited by the government of Jamaica to take part in the ceremony, as a representative of the association founded by Garvey.

Unveiling of Garvey statue draws 15,000

KINGSTON, Jamaica — An estimated 15,000 Jamaicans, gathered at King George VI Memorial Park here Sunday to witness the unveiling of a statue of the late patriot, Marcus Garvey.

The ceremony was arranged by the Kingston City Council, of which Marcus Garvey was the most outspoken member in his days. The statue of the hero is the work of Jamaican sculptor, Alvin Marriot, after many years of effort.

Practically every section of the island community was represented and all of the high government officials participated in the ceremonies.

WILLIAM L. SHERRILL SR. president general of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, was invited by the Government of Jamaica to take part in the ceremony, as a representative of the association founded by Mr. Garvey.

Cheers went up when the chairman, Kingston's Mayor Balfour Barnswell announced:

"We have in our midst a distinguished representative of the Universal Negro Improvement Association from America and we are grateful to have him here with us. Join with me in giving him a big hand." The audience cheered lustily, while the visitors stood.

In laying a wreath to the honor and memory of Mr. Garvey, Mr. Sherrill said: "I am very glad to be present on such a momentous occasion and to take part in honoring the greatest son Jamaica has produced.'

* * *

"ON BEHALF OF COLORED Americans, I bring you greetings from tens of thousands in America who loved Garvey no less than you." Following the ceremonies, Mr. Sherrill addressed a mass meeting in the huge Park Pavillion. Closing his speech, which was punctuated with wild cheers and demonstrations, Mr. Sherrill said:

"These are the most glorious days of the black people the world over. We are on our way back to a place of respect and power in the world.

"We are not fighting anybody's government: we are only telling the world that Africa dignity.

PUERTO RICANS POSE PROBLEM IN CHICAGO

Commercial Appeal

They Are There For Money To Return To Homeland

Fri. 5-11-56

MANY MORE COMING

By JOHN JUSTIN SMITH

The Commercial Appeal
Chicago Daily News Service

CHICAGO, May 10.—There are 22,000 Puerto Ricans now living in Chicago, a new survey shows.

The survey also discloses that:

Thousands more will probably come here in the next few years.

Once here they create wide social problems and are easy marks for trouble.

They are here for one purpose: To earn money and go back to Puerto Rico.

Denser Than Japan

The survey of Puerto Ricans here was made by Saul D. Alinsky, head of the Industrial Areas Foundation, and a widely known Chicago sociologist.

His survey covered not just Chicago, but also New York (with about 700,000 Puerto Ricans) and extended to their island homeland, a United States commonwealth.

To get the full picture of Chicago's Puerto Rican population, Mr. Alinsky said, you must start with their home island.

Actually, Puerto Rico is more densely populated than Japan, which has about 620 persons for each square mile.

Puerto Rico has about 650 for each square mile.

"While there has been an increase in industry in Puerto Rico in recent years, there is not enough to support such a tremendous population," Mr. Alinsky said.

The result: more and more Puerto Ricans are coming to the States to get jobs.

"They sell the cow and move to an American mainland city," he said.

Mr. Alinsky said that he believes this trend will continue for "years to come."

How many of these migrants will land in Chicago?

"Nobody can tell," Mr. Alinsky said. "But it appears that there should be a leveling influence between Chicago and New York. More and more will come here."

Love Their Island

Mr. Alinsky said there are several other things people should know about Puerto Ricans and their island. These include:

Slums exist in Puerto Rico, particularly in the capital, San Juan. But, according to Mr. Alinsky, the slums are called slums because they lack such conveniences as running water, not because they are filthy.

Puerto Ricans are devotedly in love with their island, with its wonderful climate and easy-going spirit.

The people speak only Spanish and get but a smattering of English in schools, which they attend about an average of six years.

So, Puerto Ricans looking for a job are citizens and need no passport to come to the States.

They generally fly, tourist rate.

Frequently they arrive here, even in midwinter, wearing only a sports shirt, cotton slacks, underwear, shoes and stockings.

Sometimes they even sport straw hats in January.

EMPHASIS SHIFTS ON BIAS CHARGES

Times P.44-C

National Origin Complaints by Puerto Ricans Are on Increase, Abrams Says

Tues. 12-4-56

Post Tribune

New York's citizens of Puerto Rican origin are making increasing use of the state's machinery against discrimination, it was reported here yesterday.

Charles Abrams, chairman of the New York State Commission Against Discrimination, said that their complaints had arisen from four in 1953 to 155 in the first three quarters of 1956 and that most concern charges of unfair employment practices.

He said this had resulted in a shift of emphasis during the 1956 period that made complaints charging discrimination on the basis of what he called national origin (42 per cent) almost equal to those on the basis of color (47 per ment). In the ten-year period from 1945 to 1955, 71 per cent of complaints were on the basis of color, Mr. Abrams said.

38 Groups Represented

Mr. Abrams spoke at the annual meeting of the commission at its offices at 270 Broadway. Representatives of thirty-eight civic and social agencies attended the session. The chairman included 'the foregoing information in an over-all progress report on anti-discrimination steps taken throughout the year.

He said that the complaints from Puerto Ricans were made in a bloc, indicating that they had received information on anti-discrimination laws. He said that all members of a group of 128 employed in the plastics industry had made complaints the same day. In general their complaints have charged longer hours worked and shorter pay received than that accorded to non-Puerto Rican fellow workers.

In some cases, Mr. Abrams said, complaints have been leveled against new small unions ostensibly organized to protect the new worker. Some charges of excessive dues have been processed.

Mr. Abrams said that this significant shift on the part of the Puerto Rican worker would surely make any even greater shift of emphasis in the commission's cases next year. Previously the most complaints filed by Puerto Ricans in one year were twenty in 1955.

'Notable Progress' Made

The commission's report said that "notable progress" had been made during the last ten months in reduction of discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodations.

This was done with a limited staff in spite of added demands for regulation of housing and public accommodation rulings, Mr. Abrams said. He noted that the commission was asking for an increase of $250,000 for the next year, over the present $465,000 budget.

Industry-wide investigations were a feature of the 1956 program, with progress reported in the airlines baking, brewing and other industries.

The commission has also instituted a study of employment patterns in major city hotels, covering more than 21,000 employes and 100 job classifications. The results of the study, in which the Hotel Association of New York City, Inc., is assisting, will be presented soon.

The report cited restrictions by labor unions as one of the most difficult areas of resistance. Mr. Abrams said that "age-old practices and patterns in many key industries continue a stubborn barrier." The declaration by the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations against discrimination in unions was noted as a "hopeful milestone."

18e(4) 1956

Trinidadian Winner

Times Wed. 9-26-56 P.8-C

Dr. Eric E. Williams

New York

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Sept. 25—Dr. Eric Eustace Williams was described in his undergraduate days by a sportswriter as "the lightest, most aggressive and self-centered forward" ever seen in soccer. Once he got the ball, the writer explained, young Williams appeartd to experience a minor agony in relinquishing it. There are many who feel that the erudite doctor has carried aggressiveness and self-preoccupation with him into his spectacular political career. He apparently reached the height in that career Monday when his nationalistic Peoples National Movement won a majority of seats in the general Legislative Council here.

Man in the News

It is almost certain that Dr. Williams will be asked to form the Trinidad government as Chief Minister and, in turn, that he will go to to some high office in the Caribbean Federation now being shaped.

Dr. Williams, in the free opinions of friends and enemies alike, has proved himself to be one of the most controversial political figures ever to cross the bizarre Trinidadian political scene. To his followers he is a prophet, an embattled West Indian patriot leading the Negro to his rightful station of political power.

To his enemies, and they are numerous and highly placed, he is a demagogue, a racist rabble-rouser who is making a major contribution to the fanning of nationalistic flames. Albert Gomes, Minister of Labor, Industry and Commerce and a political arch-enemy accused Dr. Williams of racial bias in advancing his racist theories.

Brilliant and Controversial

In any case, it would be difficult for the average observer to find in Dr. Williams' voice and manner either the high-flown attributes or the menacing symptoms ascribed to him.

He is a short and slender person, deceptively youthful in appearance and extremely soft-spoken. He is partly deaf. In his campaign speeches, which drew capacity crowds toward the end, he gave the appearance of an Oxford don quietly explaining in a man-to-man manner the facts of political life.

Dr. Williams was born in Port of Spain, the eldest of twelve children. Those who have known him from youth agree there have been relatively few periods in his forty-six years in which his restless, brilliant mind has not led him into controversy.

His earliest serious difficulties of environment appear to have begun upon his graduation with honors from the Queen's Royal College here. He had attended on a scholarship and applied for an extension of the scholarship in order to work for his doctorate. This was denied and thus begun his quarrel with the colonial government. It has continued to the present.

The story is that his father, a civil servant, mortgaged the family home to put him hrough Oxford. He got a "double first" there in history and graduated with honors as usual. But he was graduated in something less than an amiable atmosphere. He had chosen as his doctorate thesis "Slavery and Capitalism," in which he had set out to prove that Britain had granted freedom to West Indian slaves not so much from humanitarian motives as from economic exigencies.

Ousted by Commission

After Oxford he devoted himself to academic matters and writing, most of it concerning problems of labor. In time he became Professor of History at Howard University in Washington. It is not fully known whether he developed his antipathy to the United States while at Howard or later.

From 1948 until 1955 he was a member of the Caribbean Commission, an informational agency operating for the benefit of Caribbean territories associated with France, the Netherlands, Britain and the United States. His contract was withdrawn in 1955 and it is known he believes that the United States members were the prime movers in the dismissal.

He contends he was "squeezed out" because he had become too outspoken on behalf of Caribbean labor. A commission member, however, said the body was rapidly losing its Caribbean identity and was becoming, instead, the "Williams Commission."

Prone to controversy

Dr. Williams heatedly denies he is or has been anti-United States. He declares his only quarrel with Americans was that they allowed British and French colonial forces too much latitude in deciding Caribbean matters.

After the commission episode, Dr. Williams began his political career, building his party from scratch. It turned into a well-knit, disciplined organization and was Trinidad's introduction to a political party as contrasted to the usual highly personalized groups born before an election and dead after the votes had been counted.

He has a quiet but bitter wit. Roy oJseph, miinster of education, once commented that Dr. Williams with all his education could not recite the Lord's Prayer. Dr. Williams retorted that he most certainly could recite it but he did not propose to do so for Mr. JoJseph.

He added, "Mr. Joseph could not understand it if I did recite it in Latin."

TRINIDAD

PRO-NEGRO PARTY WINS IN TRINIDAD

Times P.8-C

Williams Candidates Carry 13 of 24 Elective Seats in Colonial Council

Wed. 9-26-56

By PAUL P. KENNEDY

Special to The New York Times.

FORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Sept. 25—Dr. Eric E. Williams emerged today as the victor in the general elections for Trinidad's Legislative Council.

Dr. Williams' party, the Peoples National Movement, took thirteen of twenty-four elective seats. Seven additional seats are filled by appointees of the British Crown Governor. Thus Dr. Williams' party fell only three seats short of gaining an absolute majority.

Dr. Williams, an Oxford-trained political economist, called on the Governor, Sir Edward Beetham, at the latter's invitation. It is almost certain that Dr. Williams will be called upon by the Governor to form a colonial government.

It is also considered likely that the Governor's seven nominees will align themselves with the Williams council members because no possible coalition of the others elected yesterday could outnumber the Williams representation.

The Williams party, which is basically associated with West Indies nationalism, is predominantly Negro in leadership and membership. However, among the party's election winners were two East Indians and one white person.

Opposition Is Swamped

The bitterest opposition to Dr. Williams' party was by the East Indian party of Bhadaes Sagan Maraj. As the campaign came to a tumultuous close it became evident that the basic issue was an all-out attempt by the part of the population that is East Indian in origin to wrest the colony's political control fom the Negroes.

The possibility of this happening was considered more than an even bet until Dr. Williams, something of a political phenomenon, got his party rolling from scratch nine months ago. He swamped Mr. Maraj's Peoples Democratic Party, which barely scraped through with five seats although Mr. Maraj himself handily beat the Williams candidate in his constituency.

Dr. Williams' success was attributed primarily to three factors: tight organization and rigid discipline of his newly formed party; a hard and unremitting campaign, and his appeal along racial and nationalistic lines.

For the first time in Trinidad's history the electorate experienced the solidarity and discipline of the political party system.

The greatest single upset in the election was the defeat of Albert Gomes, Minister of Labor, Commerce and Industry, who was the island's nearest approach to a professional politician. He was beaten easily by a labor leader in the Williams party, Ulric Lee.

What was still more astonishing was that Mr. Gomes' rightist, predominantly Roman Catholic Party of Political Progress Groups failed to elect one of its nine candidates.

Gomes' Appointment Seen

However, Mr. Gomes apparently remains a favorite with the Colonial Secretary's Office in Britain and with the colonial government here. There are persistent reports that despite his defeat by the electorate he is being considered by Governor Beetham as one of his seven nominees to the council.

The new government will be formed early next month. Following the summoning of the new legislature, the Chief Minister, a new post provided under the 1955 constitution, will be elected. The Governor then will appoint his ministers and four Under Secretaries in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief Minister.

In the normal course of procedure, Dr. Williams is virtually certain to be the Chief Minister, a post equivalent to that of Prime Minister.

Yesterday's election no doubt will have a strong impact on Caribbean politics generally. Trinidad, while the most prosperous of Britain's possessions in this region, has traditionally been slighted by even the smallest of the islands because of the irregularity of its politics and its long history of corrupt political practices.

Clovis F. Beauregard Named to Post

Negro Caribbean Chief

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad—At its 23rd meeting at Bridgetown, Barbados, the Caribbean Commission announced the appointment of Clovis F. Beauregard of Martinique as Secretary-General by unanimous vote.

He had been Deputy Secretary-General since July 1949. He is still an official of the French Finance Ministry.

Born in Martinique and trained as a lawyer, Mr. Beauregard has served both in France and Guadeloupe where he became head of the Department of Economic Affairs in 1943, and later Special Consultant for Economic Affairs on the Governor's staff.

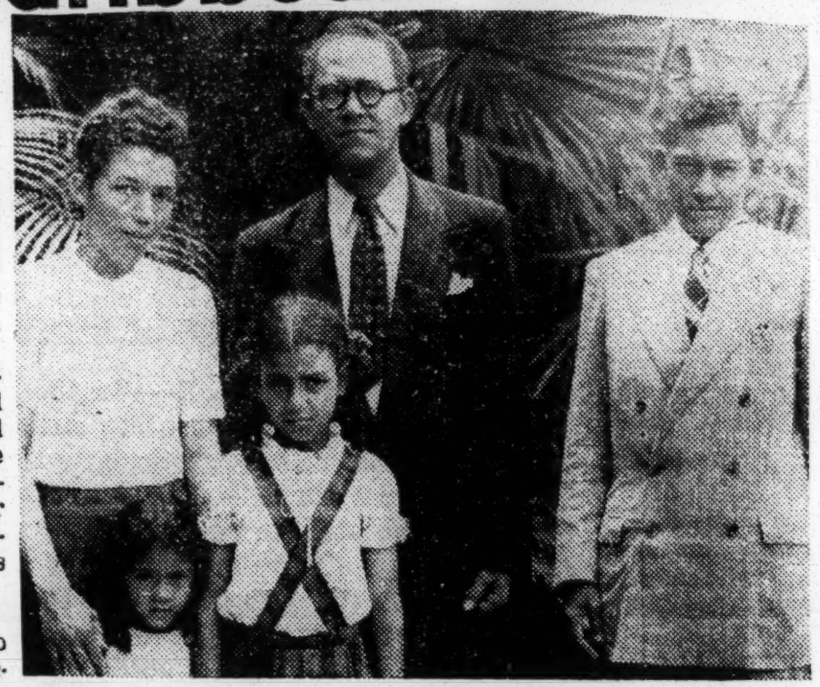
HE WAS transferred to France when Guadeloupe became a department becoming a senior official of the department of "Enregistrement et Domaines" in Rouen.

His first association with the Caribbean Commission was in 1946 when he attended the third meeting in Curacao as French Commissioner. He also attended the fourth meeting in Jamaica.

In 1955, M. Beauregard was made "Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur," having previously won the decoration of "Officer d'Academie."

■

HE SUCCEEDS Mr. E. F. H. de Vriendt of the Netherlands who resigned in August owing to ill health. The new Secretary General of the Commission (USA, Great Britain, France and Netherlands) is married and has three children.



'Carib' Head and Family—Clovis F. Beauregard, new secretary-general of the Caribbean Commmission; Mme. Beauregard and three children, Monique, Jasiane and Jean, are shown above. The former deputy-secretary of the commission, M. Beauregard hails from Martinique.

18e(4) 1956 VIRGIN ISLANDS

NATIONAL PARK IN VIRGIN ISLES

Preserve Is 29th Formed in American Program

CRUZ BAY, Virgin Islands, Dec. 1 (AP)—in the Caribbean sea became the 29th American national park Saturday.

In dedication ceremonies US Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton accepted title to more than 5000 acres of palm-studded land on St. John Island and formally established "the Virgin Islands National Park" 991 miles southeast of the tip of Florida.

The property was donated by Laurance A. Rockefeller, New York businessman.

"We pledge you that this beautiful park will be so developed that its scenic beauty, its atmosphere, restful tranquility and its historic charm will be carefully guarded," Seaton said in his dedication speech.

The ceremonies were hled at Cruz Bay, at the western end of St. John.

No Sharks, No Snakes

Walter A. Gordon, governor of the Virgin Islands, and Conrad L. Wirth, director of the national park service, were among the 2000 people who witnessed the ceremonies.

St. John is one of the three principal islands in the Virgin group. It is approximately nine miles long and five across at the widest point.

Scores of smaller islands surround it. They all resemble a scene from south sea movies with crescent-shaped bays where palms march right to the edge of shining white sand beaches.

There are no sharks in the sea, nor "thanks to the importation of the mongoose years ago —no snakes on the land.

The island has no industry now but in the greenclad hills are ruins of sugar mills and plantation mansions and massive stone forts that portected them in the 18th century.

The only facilities for the public now are at Caneel Bay, where there is a resort hotel. Rockefeller and national park service officials are studying the possibili-

ties of creating a camping ground with tents or cabins.

St. John is the first new public preserve since 1947, when the Evergaldes Park in Florida was added to the growing chain of national parks. The original was Yellowstone National Park, in 1872.

Seaton said the parks already attract 55 million people annually and the government estimates this figure will soon reach 80 million.

"Conservation does not mean stagnation," Seaton said. "Our resources must be used but used wisely, just as this park will be. Otherwise they're wasted to all practical purposes."

Virgin Playground

It is a magnificent gift that Laurance S. Rockefeller will turn over to the United States for dedication on Dec. 1 as the Nation's 29th national park. The gift consists of some 5000 acres on the island of St. John in the Virgin Islands which, with an additional tract of almost equal size, will become the Virgin Islands National Park. St. John has a population of only 750 and contains a lush forest area, which is one of the loveliest and most unsullied spots on earth. There is a riot of bougainvillea, canaria, hibiscus, orchids and other exotic tropical flowers on this enchanting little island. And for those interested in sports as well as scenery, there are wonderful beaches and azure water for year-round swimming, boating and fishing. Space has been left outside the park area for the development of hotels and other tourist facilities. Before very long, no doubt, this new national park will figure in the vacation plans of thousands of Americans. The country has good reason to be grateful for the imagination and generosity which led Mr. Rockefeller to acquire this rich natural asset and give it to the American people.

18e(4) 1956

Virgin Islands OK Resolution

By ALTON A. ADAMS

ST. THOMAS—(ANP)—The Virgin Islands Legislature in a special session passed a resolution recommending to the President of the U. S. the continuance in office of District Judge Herman E. Moore of the Virgin Islands Court. The term of the judge expires in July, 1956.

Judge Moore, appointed by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1939, has served well and with distinction in his 19 years in office as judge on the Virgin Islands District Court. During that period he has endeared himself to the hearts of nearly every Virgin Islander due, in great measure, to his cultured manner, human understanding and true sense of justice "tempered with mercy."

CITES RECORD

The Resolution by the legislature cites the jurist's record on the bench, his eminent qualifications, and asks without reservations that he be continued on the Islands' tribunal. The following is a paragraph in the resolution:

"Judge Moore has shown himself eminently worthy of the confidence which the great government of our nation has reposed in him during the past 19 years, and favorable action of the President of the U. S., the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Senate of the U. S. for his continued service in the position of Virgin Islands district judge will meet with the greatest satisfaction of the people of the Virgin Islands."

Judge Moore, who is 64, is a native of Jackson, Miss. He attended high school at New Orleans, and holds degrees from Howard university and the Boston university Law school.

To Study Role of Alexander in V. I. Road Contract

Washington, D. C.—Revealed Sunday in press releases, was the study by a house government operations subcommittee of the handling of a government road contract by Archie A. Alexander, former governor of the Virgin Islands.

Some Virgin Islands officials are pressing for a public hearing on circumstances surrounding a bid submitted on the Virgin Island waterfront roadway by a firm that included some former business associates of Mr. Alexander, a Des Moines-Washington, D. C. contrfactor, who resigned last August 10.

Mr. Alexander said Saturday, the accusations involve "wild stories" and "rumors." He said he himself instigated the rejection of the disputed contract.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

House Passes Bill On Park For Virgin Islands

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The House passed and sent to the Senate Thursday a bill authorizing the Interior Department to establish the Virgin Islands National Park on a portion of St. John and St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands.

Under the terms of the bill, a national park would be established on an area not to exceed 9,500 acres in extent. The Secretary of the Interior would be permitted to accept land and funds donated for developmental purposes.

Laurance S. Rockefeller has already acquired over 5,000 acres of land on St. John for donation for the park. Additional land area will be acquired with funds to be donated

NON-PROFIT

Representative Clair Engle, of California, chairman of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee told the House that in addition to donating the land to the United States for park purposes, Mr. Rockefeller has set up a nonprofit organization to handle the concession activities on a nonprofit basis.

He said Mr. Rockefeller will build a hotel, the cabanas and the necessary recreational facilities and they will be operated for the benefit of the public by this nonprofit corporation, in which Mr. Rockefeller himself will have no financial interest.

Representative Jack Westland, Republican, of Washington, was one of several members who opposed the bill. He said private enterprise would be stopped from going into the Virgin Islands if 9,500 acres out of a total acreage of 12,000 comprising the island of St. John were made into a national park.

During debate on the bill, proponents emphasized that the proposed park would attrack tourists to the Virgin Islands by providing them with low-cost camp-grounds

$500 FOR MEN

The opposition said this was not so for two reasons: First, transportation costs alone from the eastern seaboard total about $500 for man and wife and, second, lack of water is the great deterrent to future expansion.

At the resort built by Mr Rockefeller, it was said the charges will be from $15 to $17 a day with meals

VIRGIN ISLANDS PARK

It is difficult to understand why the Senate Interior Committee has been delaying action on a House-approved bill to create the Virgin Islands National Park on the beautiful Caribbean island of St. John. This would be a most desirable addition to the national park system and a most appropriate one.

The park would include not more than 9,500 acres, approximately three-fourths of the area of the island, which is the least developed of the three American Virgin Islands. In the words of the House majority report, the proposed park has "outstanding scenic, recreational and historical beauty and significance." More than half its area would be given the nation by Laurance S. Rockefeller, who has been acquiring lands there for this purpose. The Legislature of the Virgin Islands has approved establishment of the park.

Just what basis there is for opposition to accepting this latest in the long list of Rockefeller gifts to the nation is obscure. A brief minority report that was made prior to House passage of the bill last April is unconvincing. The Senate Interior Committee has been fooling around with this matter long enough. It ought to endorse the bill to the Senate in time for final action this session.

THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

With President Eisenhower's signature to a bill passed just before adjournment the Virgin Islands National Park is now an established fact. Twenty-ninth national park in our magnificent system of natural preserves, this area—in the words of the Interior Department report—embraces scenery, plant life and surroundings "totally different from anything set apart in the United States or its territories for national-park purposes."

The new park covers most of the subtropical island of St. John, to a maximum authorized size of 9,500 acres. Some 5,000 of these acres are being donated to the government and people of the United States by Laurance Rockefeller, whose generosity and public spirit have more than any other factors brought this park to its present realization. It is true of a great many of the national parks, beginning with Yellowstone, with which the name of N. P. ("National Park") Langford is forever associated, that one individual stands out as the moving force who fought either public indifference or specific interests—or both—in order to achieve permanent preservation of a unique area.

These contributions have been in money, time and effort, of which the Virgin Islands National Park is the most recent and not least shining example.

Trouble seen in Islands

By ALTON A. ADAMS

ST. THOMAS, V.I. (ANP) — A great number of people, especially the business element, are greatly disturbed over the serious situation which now faces them as a result of the present empasse between the legislative and executive branches of the government.

The condition, they contend, is brought about through the actions of the lawmakers in the recent sessions of the legislature, in passing bills most of which were vetoed by the governor.

* * *

VIRGIN ISLANDERS are concerned mostly because of the reputation that the islands are getting abroad as a difficult region for gubernatorial activities due to the many fueds between the legislature and nearly all governors of the islands.

The politicians, on the other hand — many of whom are labor leaders and members of a local Unity Party — contend that they are the only true representatives of the people and that their every effort is directed toward the benefit and betterment of the masses.

VIRGIN ISLANDS GOVERNOR Walter Gordon and Mrs. Gordon, right, pose with California Governor Woodwin Knight and Mrs. Knight at a reception given by California Republicans at San Francisco's Civic Auditorium for delegates attending the GOP Convention recently.

'The world is wide,' paper tells Virgin Isle racists

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands (ANP) — "Those who cannot live harmoniously with the native population are invited and urged to go elsewhere," is the editorial hint given to recent newcomers to the Virgin Islands and who are trying to introduce the color line here.

The first organized reaction to the newcomers has been the refusal of the St. Croix Tennis Club to accept their membership and the boycott of a party which they recently gave (no colored invited), at which only about 12 persons responded from a much larger number invited.

Inhabitants of the island are saying that they will not permit the Virgin Islands to become another Bermuda or Nassau — "not even for lots of tourists' money," as one old woman was heard to say.

The St. Thomas Daily News said:

"**THE WORLD** is wide, and persons who do not feel comfortable living in a colored community such as this, need not add strife and friction. They should make it a point to find a more comfortable locale in a more desirable place."

It added further:

"People who relish our sun shine bright, our beautiful beaches, crystal clear waters and breath - taking vistas, but who cannot live in harmony with the native population would be much happier living elsewhere.

"And they are invited, nay, urged to do so," the editorial concluded.

Medic quits, blames GOP

ST. THOMAS, V.I.—In a letter to Gov. Walter A. Gordon sharply criticizing the Republican administration and blaming it for the "deplorable" health conditions in the Virgin Islands, Dr. Roy A. Anduzo resigned as head of the island's medical services.

Effective Oct. 1, the resignation, Dr. Anduzo wrote, "is submitted because of the completely ineffectual role which the Commissioner of Health has been forced to assume ever since the change of administration in 1952."

Dr. Anduzo charged the present administration with a lack of cooperation on the needs of the hospital and the islanders. He complained that he cannot get even a reply to his many requests for needed health facilities.

New security law to aid Virgin Islanders

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The Social Security bill approved by the U.S. Senate contained an amendment to broaden social security benefits for citizens of the Virgin Islands.

This amendment to the bill was offered by Sen. Herbert Lehman (D., N.Y.) with the co-sponsorship of Senator Bush (R., Conn.).

Walter A Gordon New Governor Chosen For Virgin Islands Featured In Ebony

Chicago — Walter A. Gordon, former California penologist who is now the governor of the Virgin Islands, is featured in the December EBONY. Gordon, whose grandparents were the slaves of another governor, John B. Gordon, Confederate general and governor of Georgia, is the lastest appointee to preside over the Caribbean paradise. He is also the third Negro and the 11th American to occupy that "hot seat."

Governor Gordon was warmly received, given odds to succeed despite the unpopular organic act which gives him veto power over the legislature. Yet, already there are faint rumblings of discontent. "We will not be satisfied," islanders told EBONY, "until we have our governor elected or appointed."

Perhaps no governor of the Virgin Islands has arrived with a longer record of achievement or greater personal popularity than did Walter A. Gordon. The Georgia-born California-reared athlete was the first Negro to play football on the University of California varsity team, and in 1918 he became the first Californian named to Walter Camp's All-American. While on the night shift of the Berkely police force, Gordon attended law classes in the mornings, was assistant football coach at his alma mater in the afternoon. He served on the important Board of Prison Terms and Paroles, then in 1945 was appointed chairman of the California adult authority.

Although a staunch Republican who had boxed with Chief Justice Warren in college and had later coached Warren's son, the gubernatorial appointment came as a complete surprise. "I got a phone call one day asking me if I was interested in the position," he told EBONY. "And I said yes." At that time he had never seen the Virgin Islands.

U.S. marshal

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands (ANP) — Another "first" took place in the Virgin Islands last week when Stanley Farrolly, prominent in Republican circles here, became the first colored man to be appointed U.S. Marshal.

The position of U.S. Marshal in the Virgin Islands is considered one of the choice political plums, carrying with it considerable prestige, and paying $8,000.

18f 1956

Philippines Win Seat on U.N. Council

By BRUCE W. MUNN,
United Press Staff Writer.

The Philippines, with the backing of the United States, won a first-ballot victory over Russian-backed Czechoslovakia today for a place in the United Nations Security Council.

The Philippines received 51 votes to 20 for Czechoslovakia. Single votes were cast for Afghanistan, Spain and Yugoslavia.

The election was to fill a one-year unexpired term occasioned by the resignation of Yugoslavia in accordance with an agreement reached last year to break a 36-ballot deadlock between that country and the Philippines. The Philippines will take its seat on the Council Jan. 1.

Under a formula worked out by Chile's Dr. Jose Maza, then president of the Assembly, the Philippines and Yugoslavia drew lots to decide which should be elected to the Council. Yugoslavia won the chance drawing and, under the formula, agreed to resign after serving only half the two-year term.

Yugoslavia last month announced its resignation from the council as of Jan. 1. But Russia proposed Czechoslovakia for the seat, which originally was alloted to "Eastern Europe" under a gentleman's agreement reached in London in 1946.

Russia announced that if Czechoslovakia did not win the one-year term, it would block plans to increase the council's membership from 11 to 13 members. This was an open threat to South American and Asian countries which hoped to gain additional representation in the enlarged council.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily V. Kutznetsov, immediately after the balloting, protested the Philippines' election as a "gross violation" of the equitable geographic distribution of council seats.

18f 1956

WHAT'S FUNNY ABOUT THIS?

HENDON, ENGLAND.—A fuzzy-topped Fiji Island constable, Uriah Moku, and a British bobby share grins as they stroll around Britain's Hendon Police College after arrival for a training course.—AP Wirephoto.

New U. S. Base To Be Opened In Philippines

CUBI POINT, P. I. (Wednesday), July 25 (AP)—Historic Bataan Peninsula takes on new importance today as the site of an 80-million United States naval air base capable of launching an atomic attack against any point on the Asiatic mainland.

Adm. Arthur W. Radford was to speak at ceremonies later today inaugurating the base some 50 miles northwest of Manila. Naval "high brass" from all over the Far East is on hand.

[Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, conferred for an hour today with President Ramon Magsaysay on the United States military aid program, the Assoicated Press reported.

[A Government press spokesman said, "Adm. Radford was updated on the progress of United States military aid to the Philippines." He said the Philippines early next year will receive a squadron of 30 F-86 Sabre jets, 4 SA-16 amphibian planes for air-rescue operations and a number of T-33 trainer jets under the aid program.]

The Cubi Point base has been under construction for five years. A 1200-foot mountain was leveled to open the way for its 8000-foot concrete way for its 8000-foot concrete runways by workers who moved more earth than the diggers of the Panama Canal.

The combination of Cubi Point with the existing naval base on nearby Subic Bay makes western Luzon one of the most important centers of United States sea power west of Pearl Harbor.

The runways at the new station are capable now of handling America's biggest atomic bombers, and the Navy plans eventually to add far-ranging new guided missiles to its arsenal.

Cubi Point also creates a possible new focus for dissension between the United States and the Philippines, already at odds over existing American military installations.

Vice President Richard Nixon announced here recently that the United States is willing to surrender title to its base areas to the Philippines. United States Ambassador Albert Nufer and Philippine Vice President Carlos P. Garcia are now discussing questions of jurisdiction over the bases and surrounding territory.

18f 1956

President of Indonesia Lauds U. S. Democracy

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — If we can convince all nations that we are sincere in saying "we are all brothers under the skin," then we will have found the secret to successful foreign policy, declared President Eisenhower, last week.

Addressing the annual dinner and stunt party of the Women's National Press club, Thursday night, the President read from a newspaper clipping what he termed "the best story of the week, or perhaps the year."

The reporter had quoted from remarks made by President Sukarno of Indonesia on the day of his arrival to Washington. After having been greeted warmly in Washington on Wednesday, presented the keys to the city by the District Commissioners, and formally welcomed at the White House by President Eisenhower, the Indonesian chief stated:

"Today I am in Washington for the first time in my life and I feel that here, and I am sure in All America, democracy is a reality. I saw the faces of the people along the streets and the hospitality given me.

"Look here, I am a brown man, an Indonesian, an Asiatic. I am the son of a poor family, the son of a nation only recently emerged into the world of national existence. Yet you accept me as a friend, you accept me as a human being and perhaps you accept me as a brother."

In commenting on these remarks, President Eisenhower told the 800 top officials, diplomats and press reporters that if this nation can convince every nation that when we refer to them as brothers they won't have to say "perhaps," they will see a real democracy.

The president of Indonesia stated further that the skit, lampooning politicians from President Eisenhower and former President Truman on down, was just another demonstration of democracy — people getting kidded and liking it.

The skit called "Equal Time" was a three act spectacular in full color, written especially for the occasion by members of the Women's National Press Club. A cast of nationally known characters, played by members of the WNPC, presented in lurid detail the facts of political life as they exist today.

In wilds of New Guinea—

Primitive lost tribe sees white man for first time

BY REX BANKS

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 7 —(AP)—After hearing about him for weeks on the "jungle telegraph," a primitive lost tribe in New Guinea's wild central mountains has finally met the white man face to face.

An Australian patrol, searching for airport sites in the area, found the tribe in a small chain of valleys isolated by dense rain forests northwest of the administrative outpost of Tari.

The natives, called Dunas by Australians, indicated by signs that, though they'd never before seen white men, they knew they had dropped from the sky.

IT WAS A SOUND piece of native reasoning since planes had made an extensive aerial survey of the region before the patrol hacked its way in during a foot-wearying 62-day journey. The Dunas had heard the jungle drums rap out a message that the big planes belonged to white men.

Members of the Australian patrol found the Dunas friendly, but the fancy wigs, pierced noses and earlobes of most of the tribesmen gave them a grim appearance at first glance.

The wigs are one of the most striking features of the Dunas, who are typical mountain men, short and sturdy with well developed chests. Each wig is elaborately made and reveals the Dunas' pride and artistry in personal ornamentation. Some are made from various shades of opossum fur. Small dry leaves are cunningly used for others to achieve a fish scale effect, with each leaf overlapping another.

Noses and earlobes are customarily pierced with a pig tusk, a stalk of cane or a quill decorated with bright beads and feathers.

IN ADDITION, the natives thread their ears with pendants of native string, red beads and pieces of broken shell. A few men were spotted with small beads plaited into their beards in an arc from ear to ear.

Like most New Guinea tribes, the Dunas are a fighting race and their main weapon is the bow and arrow.

The arrows are designed with typical native cruelty and cunning. Some are elaborately carved and end in long needle points ringed with a shallow cut to make certain they break off in the wound. Others have sharp teeth cut into the sides and are painted red or black.

But the Dunas' most dangerous weapon is an arrow tipped with a broad bamboo blade sharpened on both sides and usually about six inches long. Members of the visiting patrol report it's "a most efficient killing instrument."

FINALLY, every man in the tribe carries a small greenstone axe. The stone is traded from another region and the Dunas value it highly.

These remote natives add another colorful touch to their wardrobes with brilliantly colored bird of paradise feathers and some throw in flowers and dried leaves to dress up the wigs even more.

The small garden patches cleared in the forest show the lack of steel tools, and tree stumps have a chewed off appearance caused by the thousands of blows from the Dunas' small stone axes which are used to fell trees.

Cannibalism is unknown among the Dunas. In fact when the patrol timidly inquired, with the aid of interpreters, the natives expressed horror at the mere suggestion that people would eat each other.

They are not averse to bloody inter-tribal wars, however. There's a battle going on some where all the time.

Early one morning, the patrol passed a cheerful group of fully armed natives, some of them injured. They were hurrying home after a stimulating fight—for a late breakfast.

Jungle find—A typical man of a lost tribe discovered in the wilds of New Guinea's central mountains. The members of the tribe are Papuans, now called Dunas by the Australians. The men are distinguished by elaborate wigs and beards which give them a biblical appearance. The tribe was found by an Australian partol which had spent 62 days on foot searching for airfield sites. The Papuan tribe never had seen white men before. It had heard of white people by "jungle telegraph." (Associated Press photo.)

One Killed, 3 Hurt In Hawaii Riots

Defender
Sat. 6-23-56
Chicago, Ill.

PEARL HARBOR — Dixie-like race riots broke out twice in Pearl Harbor last week, resulting in six wounded and one dead. P. 1

The first riot erupted Friday, June 8, between Negro and white sailors of the Carrier Lexington, outside the Navy's enlisted men's recreation hall as seamen were preparing to board buses to return to their ship.

In this fight three white southerners were wounded and a Negro Apprentice Willie D. Dansby, 18, of Greenville, Fla., was stabbed to death.

Being held for his murder is 19-year-old Mississippi-born Johnny Green, apprentice seaman of Vicksburg.

The second brawl exploded June 12 at the naval base here. Three white crewmen of the destroyer Erwin reportedly were attacked by four Negroes in civilian clothes. Two of the sailors suffered lacerations and the third received a broken nose.

The fight was broken up when a passing bus stopped and passengers came to the aid of the sailors. The attackers fled and managed to elude a base-wide dragnet.

The next day four Negro Marines were arrested as suspects. Taken from their bunks at the Pearl Harbor Marine Base, the suspects were identified as Pfc. Frank Larrington, 21, Los Angeles; Pfc. William Russ, 19, Washington, D. C.; Pfc. Howard Hooker, 20, San Diego, Calif., and Cpl. Darwin Robinson, 19, Gary, Ind.

Naval police said Hooker had signed a statement incriminating the other three Marines who refused to talk. Hooker was quoted as saying the fight started when the four sailors made "several derogatory remarks," but the sailors insisted the attack was unprovoked.

LAST DUTCH TIES CUT BY INDONESIA

Action Follows Breakdown of Geneva Talks on Issues Between Two Nations

By The Associated Press.

JAKARTA, Indonesia, Tuesday, Feb. 14—Indonesia cut her last political ties with the Netherlands today. The Government said cancellation of all financial, economic and cultural treaties between the two nations would follow soon.

The move resulted from the breakdown of recent Dutch-Indonesian talks in Geneva on issues between the two nations—mainly Indonesia's claim to the Dutch part of New Guinea. The Indonesians blame the Netherlands for failure of the conference.

Today's action abolishes the special Indonesian-Dutch diplomatic status, established under the 1949 treaty granting independence to Indonesia, a former Netherlands' colony. The step was decided on at a three-hour emergency Cabinet meeting. Sjamsuddin Sutan Makmur, Minister of Information said it was effective immediately.

A caucus of pro-Government party leaders tonight will decide on the cancellation of other agreements related to the 1949 treaty. Ending these would annul important Dutch financial, economic and cultural privileges in Indonesia.

These privileges and the West New Guinea issue are Indonesia's principal grievances against the Netherlands. Pressure for cancellation of the special Dutch position has mounted steadily as the bonds between the two nations snapped one by one over the last six years.

The Information Minister said tonight's meeting was intended to assess the views of party leaders before the cancellation question was submitted to the provisional Parliament for approval later this week.

A Government communiqué today reiterated Indonesian charges that the Netherlands deliberately stranded the Geneva conference because she wanted to retain the special privileges.

It accused the Dutch Government of reneging on provisional agreements reached before the Geneva talks recssd last Jan. 7.

Indonesia did her utmost to reach a settlement, the communiqué said, although she knew beforehand the Dutch lacked the sincerity to establish healthy mutual relations.

It asserted the apparent cause of the conference's failure, disagreement over a formula for settling future disputes, was "a convenient excuse" for the real Dutch motives.

Chief Adviser Is Named For Project in Indonesia

Layne's Studio

George L. Washington

The appointment of George L. Washington as chief adviser of an Indonesia-Tuskegee Institute education program was announced yesterday by W. J. Trent Jr., executive director of the United Negro College Fund. Mr. Washington is director of special college administrative services for the fund. He will leave today for Indonesia.

The project is a contractual agreement between Tuskegee Institute in Alabama and the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Indonesia. It is one of fifty-two university contracts now in operation throughout the world. These are subsidized by the United States Government through the International Cooperation Administration.

Mr. Washington will direct a training project for Indonesian technical and industrial teachers.

Courier-Journal Photo

INDONESIAN VISITORS to Louisville are, from left, Dr. G. M. A. Inkiriwang, Dr. S. Adam Bachtiar, and Dr. M. Sadarjoen. All are deans of teacher's colleges.

3 Indonesians on World Tour Visit Here

Asked to comment on internal affairs of Indonesia, the Suez Canal situation, and the American election, three Indonesians yesterday politely said, "Our special field is education."

The three, who will leave Louisville today, are on a world tour sponsored by the Ford Foundation through the Institute of International Education in New York.

They are Dr. M. Sadarjoen, Bandung, Java; Dr. S. Adam Bachtiar, Malang, Java, and Dr. G. M. A. Inkiriwang, Tondano, Sulawesi. All are deans of teacher's colleges in their homeland.

The three men were not about to be drawn into controversial discussions. They found integration in public schools here "most interesting," but beyond that they had no comment.

The visitors have been to Puerto Rico, several Southern states, and the East. They will leave in mid-December for Europe. There they will part until mid-January when they will meet in New Delhi and head home.

All speak excellent English. They said for the past two years English has been "the second language" in Indonesia. It is taught from the seventh grade on.

INDONESIA EDUCATORS VISIT SLATER SCHOOL — Deans from three schools in Indonesia (Malang, Bandung and Sulawen) spoke to the student body and made a tour of Thomas Heathe Slater school. They were accompanied by Atlanta school officials. Shown from left on top row are: R. M. Taylor, co-ordinator of Mathematics (Slater); Dr. Kenneth Williams, Deputy Superintendent and D. W. Heidecker, Area II Superintendent, Atlanta schools and A. J. Lewis, II, principal of Slater. Bottom row from left are: Mrs. W. C. Kelly, Seventh Grade chairman (Slater); Dean Adam Bachtiar (Indonesia); Mrs. O. F. Woolcock, public relations (Slater); Dean Sadarjoen (Indonesia); and Dean Inkiriwang (Indonesia). Also accompanying the visitors was Mark Huie, Director of Instructions, Atlanta schools. — (Photo by Caruthers)